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PSSh Condemns Injury of VOA's Biberaj

AU1909192191 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] A statement by the Socialist Party's [PSSh] spokesman in connection with the shocking event on 18 September of an accident involving the well-known American personality of Albanian origin Elez Biberaj and his wife, as well as the well-known journalists Qemal Sakajeva and Mehmet Elezi, points out that the ugly act was not only inhuman and antidemocratic but was at the same time a monstrous attack on democracy in Albania. The PSSh, the statement continues, is categorically opposed to every act of violence or crime and is aware that any such act is an assassination attempt against Albania and democracy. At the same time, such acts are exploited by certain political forces to create a smoke screen around the name of the PSSh, with groundless political insinuations. The earliest possible establishment of the truth about this incident by the Public Order Ministry and other responsible authorities and the just punishment of those who carried out or planned this shocking incident, the statement concludes, will help the democratic atmosphere in the country, expand the scope for free and independent thought in the media, and help establish calm and security among the people.

Bufi: Italy Our Only Hope of Salvation

PM1809084291 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 14 Sep 91 p 18

[Report by Vincenzo Nigro on interview in Rome with Albanian Prime Minister Ylli Bufi; date not given: "'Albania Will Not Be an Italian Colony'"]

[Text] Rome—"Are you afraid of Albania's becoming an Italian protectorate? Why fear that? Why, if even we do not fear it? It is we Albanians who requested Italian help, and we requested your Army's assistance because it was necessary to distribute aid. If it had been useful, we would also have asked for your fire fighters... In any case, there will be no Italian military bases in Albania, no permanent concessions—only help between governments."

Ylli Bufi could not have been more sincere, more candid. The Albanian prime minister was commenting on the results of his visit to Rome, and he did so without concealing his words behind endless political tricks. At last it was time to celebrate at the Albanian Embassy in Rome: Dashnor Dervishi, ambassador and "host," seemed relaxed for the first time following the very difficult months of the exodus, of the battles between Albanian refugees and police, and of the forced counterexodus.

At the embassy reception given by the Albanians at the end of their Italian visit, the prime minister was surrounded, almost besieged, by managers of state-owned industries and private businessmen who hope to find in little Albania a new market with funds guaranteed by the Italian Government. Gabriele Cagliari, president of National Hydrocarbons Agency, has already signed a major agreement in the oil sector, but, like any good "salesman," he was not satisfied: "Prime Minister, remember fertilizers. They are important; we can supply you with them. Ask the Italian Government; we can give them to you!" Between the various requests, we spoke with Bufi. Here is our interview:

[Nigro] Mr. Bufi, what is your assessment of your visit to Italy?

[Bufi] We came to Rome with many hopes, and it must be said that our expectations have been satisfied. The Italian Government has at last realized what our problems are. We must thank Italy; you are our only hope of salvation. Our problems will cause us to request even more, but we are satisfied. At Durres and Valona, two centers will be opened for the unloading and distribution of food supplies arriving from Italy. At the moment, we in Albania have no distribution structure because the only existing one—the state one—has been virtually paralyzed since we changed government and regime.

[Nigro] Prime Minister, the collapse of communism in Albania has been accompanied by a paralysis of the production system: The ruling party no longer exists, so no one feels obliged to go to work....

[Bufi] Yes, that has been the problem. The Albanians abandoned their jobs for weeks. For instance, the Elbassan steelworks was closed for months, and, in the past few days, we have restarted just some stages of production. Hence, the importance of food aid: The Albanian Government, with the help of the Italian structure, will distribute essential goods and sell them at market prices. At the same time, we will try to set the economic mechanism back in motion.

[Nigro] An economic system that belongs to an obsolete economy: The Eastern economies have collapsed, CEMA has been dissolved, and those are the countries that Albania used to trade with.

[Bufi] Italian credit for the development of our industry will be concentrated in the sectors we consider capable of recovery—mining, construction, the food industry. We will reform agriculture—to feed the country and also to avert an exodus to the cities. Each village will allocate to its citizens land that has hitherto belonged to the state, but peasants will not be able to resell it so that they will be motivated to stay in their villages and make a living from their own work.

[Nigro] Prime Minister, will there be another exodus to Italy?

[Bufi] I think not, because now Italy is in Albania to help our people.

Italian Soldiers Arrive To Distribute Aid

AU1909165291 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Tirana, September 19 (ATA)—The ferryboat "Golfo Del Sole" was anchored in the pier of Durres port. It brought 220 military vehicles which will transport the aids accorded to our country by the Italian Government. Likewise, 250 soldiers, who will drive these vehicles, mechanics, cooks, nurses, and others arrived as well on September 18.

As the plenipotentiary of the Council of Ministers for the stabilisation of the situation in the country's ports, Ferus Mataj, put it, the administration of the Durres sea port has adopted all the measures for the fast processing and with priority of the Italian aids due to arrive these days. To this end the piers have been defined for the anchorage of the ships bringing in aids and working forces, electrocranes and mechanisms for their unloading. The food articles will be sent to the destination with the vehicles that arrived.

Present at the port to welcome the staff to deal with the transport of the aids were the envoy of the government for the coordination of these aids, Shane Korbeci, as well as the first secretary of the Italian Embassy in Tirana, Raimondo Celli.

On September 18, afternoon, 20 vehicles and 200 other soldiers arrived with the "Palladio Venetia" service ferryboat.

Bufi Meets Representatives of Political Parties

AU1909163191 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Statement by Council of Ministers Press and Information Directorate issued in Tirana on 19 September]

[Text] Prime Minister Ylli Bufi and representatives of the political parties taking part in the National Stability Government held a working meeting at the seat of the Council of Ministers on 18 September 1991.

First, the party representatives heard reports by the minister of public order, the chairman of the Investigator General's Office, and the chairman of the National Intelligence Service on the work being carried out in the ministries and institutions under their supervision.

After each report, participants at the roundtable received replies to their questions, with explanations of specific problems, and made a range of comments and suggestions about further improving work in these fields.

Public Order Minister Bajram Yzeiri surveyed the work being done to restructure his ministry. He spoke about the special program drawn up for this purpose, whose implementation has now begun. After reporting on the laws approved so far on the police and other laws now in preparation, he dwelt on organizational and operational problems in the directorates of the Public Order Ministry. He said that a clear definition of operational duties, from the highest officials down to the instructors in this ministry, will make it possible for the ministry to better assist and control the local police organs, without entering into partnership with them. After talking about the ministry's organizational structure and the staff renewal now in progress, which will continue, he pointed out the flaws and the weaknesses still evident in the Public Order Ministry's work. The comments and the suggestions of the representatives of the political parties concerned improving crime prevention and the effectiveness of the public order organs against delinquent elements, strengthening the police, border guards and the police in the countryside, speeding up the preparation of all the necessary legislation for the police and especially the consistent enforcement of existing laws, accelerating the restructuring and renewal of the ministry and the local police organs with able personnel, and the up-to-date training and specialization of policemen.

Kristaq Ngjela, chairman of the Investigator General's Office, started his report by pointing out certain objective difficulties this institution faces in its work, such as the heavy burden on the investigators because of the increasing crime rate, as well as the pressure exerted against the investigator's staff by certain violators of the law. After describing the organizational structure of the Investigator-General's Office, which has still not adapted to today's situation, and the measures that must be and are being taken to improve it, he dwelt on this institution's work in following up crimes and investigating the malpractices and corruption of the former state and party leaders. At the meeting, the representatives of the political parties demanded explanations of the delays in the investigation of these crimes. They demanded that the investigations be concluded as soon as possible and reported to the public, which has become highly sensitive to this issue.

Irakli Kocollari, chairman of the National Intelligence Service, informed those present at the meeting about progress in creating this institution, the fundamental goals of its work, and the legal methodology on which its work will be based in order to ensure its openness. At this meeting, the representatives of the political parties demanded detailed explanations of certain problems, especially the dissociation of the National Intelligence Service from the working methods and organizational structures of the former Sigurimi, the criteria established for appointing personnel, their manner of training, and so forth.

Ylli Bufi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that the National Stability Government has devoted attention to analyzing the important problems raised at this meeting. The Council of Ministers, he said, will in the future also show the proper care in strengthening public order and reorganizing and renovating the Public Order Ministry and the police organs as fast as possible. As for the renovation of the General Investigator's Office, he said that the government will give this its full

support. The prime minister instructed the Investigator-General's office to speed up the investigations of the malpractices and corruption of the former state and party leaders. He demanded that the National Intelligence Service be totally restructured and fully established on a legal basis and that this institution, in particular, which is still in its infancy, must improve its practical and tangible work.

In conclusion, Prime Minister Ylli Bufi gave a detailed report to those present about the aid granted to our country by the Italian Government and the way it will be distributed.

45 Kosovar Political Prisoners Listed

AU1809173791 Pristina BUJKU in Albanian 10 Sep 91 p 3

[Report by Lulezim Mjeku: "Still 45 Albanian Political Prisoners"]

[Text] With its authoritarian policies, the Serbian and Yugoslav Government, well known for promoting itself as a "law-governed state" in which there are allegedly no prisoners of conscience, has "forgotten" that its prisons still hold 45 Albanian political prisoners. Not one of these prisoners has used violence in pursuit of his ideas, but they have all been prosecuted and sentenced on the political charge of "posing a counterrevolutionary threat to the social order of the SFRY" or of "conspiring to commit hostile activity"—well-known phrases in the political show trials of the courts of this courtroom-state. This shows that the newborn "law-governed" state still makes no distinction, where the Albanians are concerned, between political activity and violence.

These prisoners could be amnestied or pardoned the remainder of their sentences under legal measures included in the SFRY's penal legislation. The Pristina Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms has informed other organizations dealing with human rights and freedoms about this. The well-known organization Amnesty International has also been informed.

As is evident from the facsimile of the memorandum of the Pristina Council for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms, the lengths of sentences vary from 10 months to 20 years' imprisonment, a total of 396 years' imprisonment for 45 Albanians. Further comment is superfluous.

List of Albanian Political Prisoners

No.	Name	Home	Length of Sentence	Year of Imprisonment	Prison
1.	Sadik Jashari	Pristina	14 years	1984	Foca
2.	Emin Krasniqi	Dajkovc	14 years	1983	Nis
3.	Shukri Buja	Bujan	7 years	1989	Nis
4.	Abdullah Lohaj	Mirosale	6 years	1989	Pozarevac
5.	Sylejman Bytyci	Mirosale	9 years	1986	Zrenjanin
6.	Rifat Kafexholli	Pristina	15 years	1984	Pozarevac
7.	Shaqir Ruhani	Podujevo	15 years	1984	Pozarevac
8.	Ilir Nallbani	Pec	8 years	1988	Pozarevac
9.	Nuhi Bunjaku	Pristina	15 years	1984	Nis
10.	Muslim Dobruna	Djakovica	14 years	1984	Nis
11.	Rafi Halili	Tetovo	15 years	1982	Idrizovo
12.	Haxhi Sertolli	Bellanice	11 years	1988	Idrizovo
13.	Pajazit Aliu	Pakashtice	13 years	1987	Nis
14.	Shefqet Pacarizi	Dragobil	7 years	1987	Nis
15.	Riza Xhakli	Urosevac	20 years	1987	Pozarevac
16.	Afrim Mehmeti	Firaje	13 years	1987	Nis
17.	Naser Krasniqi	Bellaqevc	10 years	1987	Idrizovo
18.	Nahit Thaci	Reti	13 years	1988	Idrizovo
19.	Avdi Lajci	Pec	10 years	1988	Idrizovo
20.	Riza Zeqirja	Studenice	10 years	1988	Idrizovo
21.	Abdylxhemal Alimani	Begovince	20 years	1988	Idrizovo
22.	Namon Gashi	Doberdol	6 years	1990	Dubrava
23.	Muni H. Beka	Mitrovica	2 years	1991	Mitrovica

List of Albanian Political Prisoners (Continued)

No.	Name	Home	Length of Sentence	Year of Imprisonment	Prison
24.	Enver Behluli	Gostivar	6 years	1988	Idrizovo
25.	Ramadan Haziri	Urosevac	9 years	1985	Zrenjanin
26.	Adil Arifi		15 years	1982	
27.	Liman Jashari	Kumanovo	9 years	1988	Pozarevac
28.	Sadik Zabeli		5 years	1988	
29.	Behxhet Ramadani		6 years	1988	
30.	Fadil Rexhepi		4 years	1989	
31.	Xhavit Maraj	Istok	11 years	1983	
32.	Basri Maliqi		4 years	1989	
33.	Agim Mehmeti		5 years	1988	
34.	Rasim Salihu		5 years	1988	
35.	Hasan Thaci		4.5 years	1989	Nis
36.	Gani Bolotinca	Pristina	5 years	1989	Dubrava
37.	Latif Abdullahu	Gllamnik	6 years	1990	Dubrava
38.	Beqir Abdullahu	Gllamnik	2 years	1990	Dubrava
39.	Ekrem Islami	Urosevac	1 year	1991	Dubrava
40.	Sami Maliqi	Urosevac	10 months	1991	Dubrava
41.	Beqir Baloja	Kicevo	1 year	1991	Ohrid
42.	Xhevat Toska	Gnjilane	5 years	1989	Dubrava
43.	Rexhep Berisha	Gnjilane	7 years	1989	Dubrava
44.	Ahmet Latifi	Pristina	5 years	1989	Dubrava
45.	Salih Kastrati	Hogosht	13 years	1987	Idrizovo

Opposition's Berisha Urges 'Civil Action'

AU2009074291 Tirana RILINDJA DEMOKRATIKE in Albanian 4 Sep 91 pp 1-2

[Article by Democratic Party Chairman Sali Berisha: "Civil Political Action and Democracy"]

[Text] During the last nine months, the savage one-party rule of half a century has come to an end. The feudocratic and antinational Constitution gave way to a package of laws based on the Helsinki Acts. Albanian soil is being liberated from the slavery of the communist state. Religious beliefs have gradually begun to revive. Forced labor is becoming free labor. The National Stability Government, although it still cannot guarantee order, is working to prepare the country for reforms. The legislature is also pluralist and not the dictator's legislative puppet.

However, there is not and must not be any room for euphoria. Democracy in Albania is seriously threatened by an alliance of cryptocommunists, criminal elements from the ranks of the state security service, and ultranationalists. Such an alliance, together with Stalinists in the ranks of the Red Army, carried out the coup in the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Social Democratic Party, and democratic forces as a whole are issuing a call for civil political action until democracy is totally established in Albania. They call on democratic forces to join such action, not to manipulate them but to give them the opportunity of displaying themselves and protecting their sacred and democratic aspirations and ideals. The democratic revolution in Albania and elsewhere is showing that the dictatorship really did destroy people spiritually and economically but that it never succeeded in destroying their democratic aspirations and ideals. It was even those who were born and grew up under dictatorship who were the first to stand up for democracy.

Moreover, we would not have achieved any of the changes that have taken place today without the ideas and courage demonstrated in the rallies and strikes, those dignified examples of civil action. It was precisely democratic forces that gave birth to and succored the Democratic Party and the other opposition parties and that now are uprooting communism in East Europe and the Soviet Union.

Through continuous civil political action, we must attain the following objectives:

First, we must prevent the establishment of a right-wing dictatorship in Albania.

The coup d'etat in the Soviet Union shows how high the price of delays in reform can be. It was apparently planned to develop in a chain reaction, first of all on a Moscow-Belgrade-Tirana axis. Ten days before this coup, Albanian cryptocommunists and criminals in the state security service, with the aim of preparing the people psychologically for this grim blow, began to warn of the imposition of a right-wing dictatorship. We recall that they did the same thing in the 10-20 February period—that is, before the putsch, whose scenario at the Joint Officers School failed because the school's democratic students and staff did not follow the putschist forces of the state security service and other elements. During the days of the putsch, there was a wave of threats, Bolshevik-style kisses on the mouth, and secret meetings. Portraits of Enver Hoxha were shoved under the doors of Democratic Party activists. Lenin and Mao Zedong-style caps appeared in our cafes. However, the Soviet coup failed. Developments there clearly showed that the people represent true force, energy, thinking, and power—and woe to anyone who sets himself against them.

Second, the aim of continuous civil political action is to uproot communism from Albanian soil and Albanian minds. This doctrine, put into practice, was nothing less than an internal occupation. A foreign occupation takes away your national freedom, and there is nothing worse than that, but totalitarian socialism demonstrated that it was an invasion of individual freedom and individual rights. Hundreds of thousands of Albanians vanished into unmarked graves or left their youth behind in appalling prisons. Meanwhile, this occupation turned Albania into the beggar of Europe.

It is precisely because they considered socialism a form of slavery that denies the right to free thought and its expression, private property, free movement, religious belief, and so forth that people of all ages took to the streets, fought, and even died, shouting "Freedom, democracy."

The dissolution of the CPSU, this monolith of human oppression, was a great victory for democratic forces throughout the world. It is a primary duty of democratic forces to ban by law the creation of such parties that aim to impose dictatorships of various hues.

The Democratic Party has always insisted that we will never have democracy until communism in Albania is uprooted, by which we of course imply the eradication of Byzantine communist rule, practices, platforms, and attitudes and not the persecution of individuals, who will be free and will think independently in democratic Albania. Throughout Albania, all Albanians must and will live as brothers.

The Democratic Party has never denied the right of individuals or political parties to change and never will. However, it also emphasizes that the Socialist Party, by considering itself the legal successor of the Albanian Workers Party [PPSh] and claiming to inherit its property, shoulders a responsibility with very serious implications. The PPSh was the greatest landowner in Albania. It built for itself, its leaders, and its apparatus more pompous committee buildings, villas, schools, museums, and rest homes than any other party in Europe. All of this property is a result of half a century's savage exploitation of the wretched Albanian workers and peasants and represents their labor, sweat, and blood. By claiming it as its own, the Socialist Party agrees to establish itself on the graves, crimes, misery, blood, and looting organized by the PPSh, whose policies have reduced Albania to the point where it wanders Europe cap in hand, as never before in itser history.

Gentlemen, we will never ask for reformed forces to be banned, but we will never consider those forces that plundered the country and the nation to be reformed. The PPSh's property must be returned to the Albanian state and people. However, I wish to emphasize that it is not only its property that identifies the Socialist Party with the PPSh. The Socialist Party, which has still not presented its program but defends the program and political struggle of the PPSh, relies, like the PPSh, on deceit, slander, falsification, and the secret police. Thieves, criminals, perjurers, informers, and provocateurs, all spawned by the Red megathieves, write in the pages of its national and local newspapers. The offices of Socialist Party committees continue to devise scenarios for crimes. For instance, about 20 or 30 minutes before the Socialist Party headquarters in Vlore was burned down, a cryptocommunist fired a gun from the building's third or fourth floor. An employee immediately informed Tirana. Of course, he was not aware of the strands of the scenario, whose aim was to repeat the massacre of Shkoder in Vlore. However, the police did not fall into the cryptocommunists' trap this time. They did not fire on the people who surged toward the committee building when they heard the shots. The Socialist Party's communique overlooks this fact entirely. Thus, the Socialist Party maintains the same attitude as did the PPSh over the Shkoder massacre and becomes an accomplice in an uncompleted crime. And they call this renewal!

The property the Socialist Party keeps and the platforms it pursues clearly show the party's illegitimacy.

Third, the aim of continuous civil political action is to prevent Albania's fledgling democracy from erecting facades or Potemkin villages, which have been prominent features in Albanian politics and pose a serious peril to democracy, threatening to turn our democracy into a democratic farce and to seriously cripple the ideals and aspirations of all those who took to the streets to win and defend democracy.

Let us look at the information issued by the state and the state's leading media. The right to information is the right to truth. For Albanians, this right is still curtailed. Albanian Radio-Television often reminds you of George Orwell's telescreens. It is still managed by and operates

as a specialized department of the state security service, smothering thought and information. Albanian Radio-Television portrays heroes as terrorists, mocks deputies by manipulating the broadcasts of parliamentary sessions, and so forth. Its directors behave like the Albanian thought police. Their dismissal from their posts is a necessary demand of the times.

Another proof of this facade is the openly criminal behavior of elements of the Albanian political police, who, in the period of political pluralism alone, have killed more than 25 Albanians, have wounded hundreds of others, and have arrested, imprisoned, and maltreated hundreds and hundreds of people. So far, none of them have been punished for the crimes they have committed. On the contrary, they continue to organize exoduses and other crimes under the instructions of their bosses in Tirana and Belgrade and are openly defended in the press by Albanian cryptocommunists and mercenary intellectuals. Dealt a fatal blow by the Democratic Party and detested by the people as never before, they have now mobilized all their criminal resources, are using the gun and the pen, and are engaging in crimes, thefts, and massacres against the Democratic Party, the genuine Albanian opposition, and democratic forces as a whole. The Albanian legislature passed a law dissolving them. However, only one directorate of the four or five directorates of this notorious institution has been dissolved, while the others, whose members are deeply implicated in all the criminal acts and banditry of the Albanian leadership, remain as they were. Similarly, other sectors survive, hidden or moved into various cubbyholes as part of the enforcement of the law on the organization of the National Intelligence Service. The Democratic Party emphasizes that there can be no democracy in Albania without the total abolition of this institution.

Fourth, continuous civil political action also aims to guarantee the operation of a law-governed state, in which we will all be equal under the law. However, we unfortunately must admit that a law-governed state in Albania exists mainly on paper.

The massacre of Shkoder, an unprecedented act of state terrorism, and the period after the crime, which was as criminal as the crime itself, clearly showed that the Albanians, instead of democracy and justice, are being served a simulacrum of these things. Similarly, Albanian law now makes arrests over sums of 10,000 leks while remaining indifferent to the party leaders who, in their ignorance, wickedness, and immorality, share the guilt for the misery of not one person or five persons, but an entire nation, and are accused of appropriating vast sums—millions of leks. For Albanians, justice remains only a matter of irony. I wish to stress here that the enforcement and the protection of legality by democratic forces is a primary duty in defending, strengthening, and developing democracy. Respect for the law is the very first step.

Fifth, continuous civil political action also aims to develop and deepen people's democratic education and to bring them back to the true significance of the words love, friendship, forgiveness, mercy, manliness, and trustworthiness, which have lost their meanings and now resemble archaisms in our vocabulary. As nothing less than a form of spiritual occupation, communism seriously infected the spirit of the individual. The development of tolerance, mercy, love of man, and sincere friendship is a necessary precondition for curing this sickness of the spirit. We must devote particular attention to reviving religious institutions. Religious beliefs and devotion to God will soften and cleanse people's souls; atheism and the cult of the human being have, in a way, led to soullessness.

Government Statement on Postponing Athens Summit

AU1909175591 Sofia Khristo Botev Radio Network in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Statement issued by the Bulgarian Government; place and date not given]

[Text] Bearing in mind the dramatic evolution of the situation in Yugoslavia during the last two days, and, in the hope that The Hague conference will provide a possible solution, the prime ministers of Bulgaria and Greece, at the suggestion of Mr. Dimitur Popov, have agreed to propose to Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic that the Athens meeting be postponed.

The two governments confirm their desire to continue their efforts to contribute to establishing a climate of stability and peace in the Balkans.

In the spirit of the model relations they have established and of the cooperation between the two countries, Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitur Popov will visit Greece on 25 September at the invitation of Prime Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis.

President Urges EC, UN To Pressure Serbia

AU2009083491 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] The first day of Bulgarian President Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev's visit to the United States ended early this morning.

This afternoon he is expected to meet Vice President Dan Quayle, after which he is scheduled to depart for Cleveland, Ohio, where he will deliver a speech at the City Club that will be broadcast live by the local radio and television networks.

The congress of the State of Ohio has declared 20 September Bulgaria Day.

The news conference at the Washington Press Club was the main event of 19 September, the first day of President Zhelyu Zhelev's working visit to the United States.

After speaking in detail about Bulgaria's foreign and domestic policy, Dr. Zhelev expressed his serious concern about the development of events in Yugoslavia. He pointed out that the expansion of the civil war may transform Yugoslavia into a European Lebanon, after which he appealed to the EC and the United Nations to exert stronger pressure on the Serbian Government in an effort to achieve a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Yugoslavia.

General Outlines New National Security Policy

AU2009101691 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 16 Sep 91 pp 1, 6

[Interview with General Stoyan Andreev, the Bulgarian president's adviser on national security questions, by Ivan Garelov on the Bulgarian Television "Panorama" program on 14 Sep]

[Text] [Garelov] You were the head of a delegation composed of leading officials from our intelligence services to the United States at the initiative of the State Department and based on an agreement between the two countries' presidents. Can you describe the specific results of your visit?

[Andreev] We established direct contact with the services of the U.S. security system and especially with those units and sectors that pursue the ambition of gaining a foothold on the Balkans and in Bulgaria. We got acquainted with a classical example of the depoliticized system that inspires U.S. citizens—from the ordinary man in the street to the president—with confidence and reassurance. I was amazed by the transparency with which the national security system is integrated in the U.S. structures. For example, they gave us the names of the people who are in charge of the services in question and even their telephone numbers; they explained the forms of cooperation between the individual departments and their relations with the public. Such transparency contributes to establishing contacts and to the creation of visible and invisible links to society. It alleviates the tensions existing between ordinary citizens and members of the security services.

[Garelov] Are we not going to another extreme today?

[Andreev] All of the political parties in our country have declared their support for the policy of Bulgaria's comprehensive integration into Europe and the world. How should this be implemented? We are expected to join the European structures—the economic, scientific-technical structures, and the structures for European security included. It means full coordination with the U.S. services under their methodological leadership. This represents a great step in the implementation of a common policy.

[Garelov] Well, but why should we close down those sectors of our intelligence that deal with the West, Japan, and the United States?

[Andreev] Yes, this already represents an essential change in the priorities of the intelligence service's work. Only two years ago, our national security was determined by military power, by our military relations within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. All of our present partners were classified as potential enemies. The essence of our policy today is to safeguard our national security through nonmilitary means—namely, through diplomatic contacts, through economic and scientific cooperation, and through good relations with our

neighbor states, through the wish of integration with the all-European structures. How could intelligence, which is supposed to serve our current policy, possibly continue to promote the policy of the past?

[Garelov] The second event is a conference held on the Greek island of Rhodes in which you participated. Who organized it?

[Andreev] It was organized by two institutions—the UN Disarmament Committee and the Greek National Faction for Research in the Interest of National Security. One particular problem emerged as the most important subject on the second day of the conference. I think that it was our presence that contributed to this. The Balkans are exposed to many dangers. The destructive factors that are currently leading to a new explosive situation are also numerous. However, one of the difficult, unresolved problems in this respect is the tremendous concentration of troops and heavy offensive weapons deployed on Turkish territory, which is particularly dense at our borders. Approximately 70 percent of the tanks and over 55 percent of the artillery, the Turkish missile installations, are directed against our border. This fact should by no means be underestimated. Naturally, we do not believe that Turkey intends to attack us. The concentration developed over the past 10-15 years, when the Warsaw Pact and NATO confronted each other at our borders. Because the Warsaw Pact no longer exists and now that Bulgaria severed all its former military commitments and our country considerably reduced its armaments, everything that suggests a certain image of potential threat is situated on the other side of our border. We should point out that all security measures in Europe today are aimed not only at preventing conflicts but also at eliminating all prerequisites for them. For this reason, we raised the subject, which immediately caused a very lively debate. However, we were surprised and pleased by the reaction of Professor Karaosmanoglu, the Turkish representative, the great and well-known military expert, who got up and said that he accepts our concern as justified and thinks that Turkey should start restructuring its military forces in the sense that the offensive weapons should withdraw to the interior of the country and mainly concentrate on its eastern border. I would like to point out that, from a purely military point of view but also from the psychological aspect, this can be described as a great victory for our policy.

The professor is one of the Turkish president's advisers. He evidently is submitting the proposal with someone's official authorization. When I asked him whether I could announce his statement to all of the Bulgarian people, this being very important and good news for our entire population, he answered as follows: "Yes, you may do so. At the same time, we should adopt practical steps for the implementation of this idea." It means that the ice has been broken. The policy of drawing closer together with Turkey, which our government is currently doing, is finally opening broader and more favorable prospects for the future, provided it is accompanied by military detente and a diminishing threat of war.

Turkish Emigration Applications Increase Again

AU2009110391 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 16 Sep 91 p 2

[Commentary by Kiril Panayotov: "Are We Going To Part Again?"]

[Text] A few days ago I returned from the Aytos Balkans. I had the opportunity of meeting friends from my childhood—Khasancho, Akhmed, and Ziya, with whom I had shared a desk at one time or another, in whose homes I had eaten freshly baked bread and peacefully and happily stayed the night. Even now, we still retain the memories of our youth, and I have good and bad things to look back upon with my friends Ibryam and Muglen, for example. In Lyulyakovo, where we played ball with the boys from the neighborhood down the road and where even now they are building houses, churches, reading rooms, and mosques next to each other, everybody, Bulgarians and Turks, can point out at least 20 neighbors on whom they can rely in times of trouble. This is the good thing, and it is not wiped out by any of the present-day political or ethnic prejudices and sentiments.

These are the things on which people based their relations and continue to do so. However, there is something that worries me—namely, the artificial division, the artificial attempts at sowing enmity between various people from the same village.

These are facts recorded this September.

The emigration psychosis has again raised its head. I was talking on the telephone with friends from the Kurdzhali region, who told me that general village meetings devoted to the teaching of Turkish in schools are taking place. At these meetings, decisions have even been made for a full boycott of school attendance if language lessons have not begun by the middle of September. Was this question not resolved by making Turkish-language lessons optional? Either people do not recognize the legal acts that resolve the problem propitiously or there is nobody of good faith to explain the documents to them.

The numbers of applications for emigration passports grow. In the former Turgovishste Okrug alone, they number 2,460; in Razgrad Okrug, 2,730; and so on. People have the right to apply. Passports are issued in the order that applications are received. The question arises: Is it all happening again? Why is it happening again, when so many changes have taken place and are taking place in the democratization of society, in our lives in general? Why?

One new fact that has emerged perhaps partly gives us a clue to the answer. In the village of Ruen (in the middle of the municipality) in Burgas Oblast, something nasty happened at the Ankara Ensemble's concert. It is not the fact that the concert turned into an election campaign rally—let there be rallies—but that the words the people heard from the lips of the member of parliament were

disgraceful. He stated that the prime minister and the ministers refer to the Turks in Bulgaria as asses. And he added that it was the ministers who were the asses. The eyewitnesses and the audience commented that this in no way ties in with the efforts needed now for tolerance and social peace. Nevertheless, in the village of Ruen and in many other villages throughout Thrace, there are as many asses as you could wish to find. Only it is highly unlikely that any citizen, be he Bulgarian, Jewish, Gypsy, or Turkish, would like to be numbered among the asses.

Election Address of SDS Leader Filip Dimitrov

AU2009095391 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 16 Sep 91 p 1

["Election Address" by Filip Dimitrov, chairman of the National Council of the Union of Democratic Forces, SDS, broadcast by Bulgarian Television in Sofia on 15 September]

[Text] Dear compatriots,

Today communism is taking its leave all over the world. However, this does not make your choice less important.

We all realize the gravity of the crisis Bulgaria is going through. Many illusions were destroyed over the last year. It is already evident that only prompt and resolute actions can help us overcome the crisis.

For a long time, those who were responsible for ruining the country tried to frighten us with the threat of tension and unrest. They are still doing so. Our hands, however, are clean and unsoiled. We not only declared our support for peace. We also actively contributed to safeguarding peace and are still doing so.

The fake pretense of changing the regime, as happened in countries such as the Soviet Union, Romania, Albania, and Yugoslavia, provoked tremendous tension. The communist forces in the Soviet Union attempted a coup. In Yugoslavia, they are waging civil war. The only guarantee for peace in Bulgaria, the only means of safeguarding the lives and the peace of all Bulgarian citizens is the elimination of the communist system through your vote in the forthcoming election. In the countries where this has already happened, there is no more violence. Those countries are enjoying progress and a better life. Therefore, I would like to cite the words of our beloved poetess Blaga Dimitrova in saying: We are not facing an ordinary election; we are expected to make a decisive choice that will determine our future lives.

You, our voters and compatriots, are expected to decide whether Bulgaria should continue to suffer under the current atmosphere of disorientation and self-torture, or whether a normal economic system can soon be established so that all inhabitants of our towns and villages may earn a decent living. It depends on you and on your vote whether your parents live to their peaceful and safe old age. It depends upon you whether our children are be decently educated and trained for their professional lives like all other European children.

It is not only a question of Bulgaria's integration into Europe. The question is also that Europe and the world should have access to Bulgaria. Naturally, it is difficult for us to cope with all these problems alone. We need assistance, of course. However, we should help ourselves in the first place so that others may help us. The world, however, is still regarding us with distrust because of the Communist Party's majority in our legislature. The fact that the world has nevertheless shown some interest in our country and is beginning to respect us is due to the fact that our president comes from the Union of Democratic Forces, and to the fact that the efforts of our economic team are appreciated. Nevertheless, a government of the democratic forces is called for. We are striving for Bulgaria's increased congruence with European economic and political standards. We could start prompt integration into the European economic system. We have already declared our resolute intention to participate in the work of European political institutions in solving crucial Balkan problems, our own problems included.

Nevertheless, all this should serve the goal of defending you and your families against violence and of rescuing you from poverty.

Bulgaria needs your vote. It will determine our homeland's future.

Hence, you must vote in order to eliminate an irresponsible, arbitrary, and predatory regime. You must vote in order to prevent the danger of coups and bloodshed, in order to avoid poverty and isolation. You must vote for Bulgaria as a free and peaceful state, where the people's safety is guaranteed. Give us your vote so that the world may believe us.

However, in doing so, do not forget one thing: A democratic majority in the legislature is not the only thing Bulgaria needs. Our country also needs a strong, democratic government.

This should put an end to lawlessness and crime.

This should guarantee that the measures of the legislature should be really decisive and effective.

This should be a guarantee against fake reforms and delays.

This should be a guarantee against endless negotiations for compromise, against slow, half-measures and painfully distorted reforms.

This should guarantee peace all over the country and in every home.

You can certainly find things that appeal to you on numerous election tickets. However, if you really long to jump over the abyss, select the blue ballot of the SDS and

cast your vote. The more people follow your example, the sooner Bulgaria will get the chance to become a normal state.

Decentralization of Power Supplies Proposed

AU2009084291 Sofia PODKREPA in Bulgarian 14 Sep 91 p 1

[Report by Rumyana Mikhova]

[Text] We the subscribers pay barely one-third of the real price of heating and hot water, but do not worry, there will be no price increase for us. The "extra" will be covered by the budget or by the Power Supply Committee. This is envisaged in the project for decentralizing and demonopolizing heating supplies, adopted in principle by the government.

Nine of the country's power combines supplying energy for heating will be closed down by 30 September. Their place will be taken by 30 trading associations with limited responsibilities. Associates in them can be the state, the municipalities, firms, and private companies that have an interest in supplying heating.

This year, the losses incurred from the supply of heating amount to more than 1.6 billion leva. The advantage of decentralization is that, if firms wish to make a profit, they must decrease their expenditures. Just a 1-percent decrease would lead to a saving of 40 million leva, which is also the aim of the project.

It is not clear why the power-supply workers union affiliated to the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions in Bulgaria does not support the Power Supply Committee's proposals and believes that they are the result of vigorous pressure exerted by the Podkrepa Labor Confederation in favor of decentralization "at any cost." Perhaps it is because of the four directors' seats that would have to be vacated at the Sofia Economic Power Combine.

Power Manager Criticizes Delays in Restructuring

AU2009100491 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 16 Sep 91 p 2

[Report by Bonka Berova]

[Text] Almost 22,000 workers and specialists at the Maritsa-East Economic Trust are more interested now in the rumors about the building of new structures than in getting on with their jobs. Rumors are widespread, but no decision has yet been reached, despite the months of talk about overall changes.

"A draft document exists on what structures are required, as well as alternative versions, but no one knows which one will be accepted," says Vladimir Sotirov, who was recently appointed chairman of the Maritsa East Economic Trust. "The unclear picture gives rise to rumors, and all this hampers normal work. Paradoxically, it has fallen to me to eliminate what my father set up in 1954-55. This is even more difficult because most of the specialists (and I stress that very highly qualified people are employed here) are not convinced that we have to act in the way proposed in the project."

The Committee on Power Supply gave our specialists a hearing but failed to take their proposals into consideration. The Maritsa-East Power Plant is a special case, and one cannot act here in the same way as in Bobov Dol or anywhere else. We must not destroy the natural technological structures, and there exist very complex interrelations both between the mines and the power stations and between the mines themselves. The workers at the ancillary enterprises are also troubled. All agree that changes are necessary. The important thing is the kind of changes to be made, how they will be carried out, and—very important for an open-air energy and mining complex—when they will take place. In any event, fall is not the most suitable time, especially now, when, after the strike, every day's work is vital for coal production.

One cannot base one's position on old values and criteria, such as the price of coal, for example, which does not correspond to the real price. Since 1988, the mines have been making use of 20,000 decares of farmland, which has not been paid for and for which no official documents exist. If this had been done at the new prices, it would have cost nearly 1 billion leva. The management is uncertain about how to proceed with all the land occupied by the coalfields, as well as the price at which the recultivated land will be offered. All of this leads to the fixing of unrealistic prices for coal and electric power.

The mines are finding it difficult to recover following the miners strike. The coal stocks amount to 160,000 tonnes, sufficient for the power plants to operate for four days.

"It only remains for us to pray to God for a soft landing," Vladimir Sotirov concludes with a wry smile. "I do not want to mention the everyday difficulties in obtaining supplies of materials and spare parts. More important is how and when we will change Maritsa-East. I am afraid of any excessive haste; we may tear down houses in order to build shacks."

Land Reform To Cost 12,500 Million Leva

AU1909194891 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Sofia, September 19 (BTA)—Today the government approved a programme on the acceleration of the land reform, under which the land should be returned by 1995. The reform will cost some 12,500 million leva, including soil exploration and the preparation of maps, cadastres and other documents. The amount can be reduced if the owners

do not want the land to be parcelled out as it was before the forcible collectivization.

So far only 10 per cent of the former owners have applied for receiving their land back, according to a spokesman for the government. The government recently decided to compensate for the delay of the reform by leasing land. Farmers are worried because thus they have no guarantees that they will be able to gather in the crop. Under the decision, if the land under crop is returned to its owner, the lessee who has sown it will be compensated. Experts believe there will be few such cases.

Slovak Government Rejects Appeal on Sovereignty

LD1909212991 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The appeal by the Initiative for Sovereign Slovakia was discussed by the Slovak Government Legislative Council from legal and constitutional points of view. It noted that the appeal called for assuming that element of sovereignty within the Federation's powers, and this can be done only in an independent state. A declaration of Slovakia's full sovereignty would thus mean leaving our common state and the end of the Czechoslovak state in a way clearly contradicting the method outlined by the Constitution. The only way to decide this issue, constitutionally and acceptably, from a social and political point of view, is a popular vote through a referendum.

The Slovak Government Legislative Council stressed that the implementation of the appeal would clearly be an unconstitutional step; and the consequence of such a course of action, which contradicts our laws and Constitution, would be the Slovak Republic's failure to gain the position of a subject of international law.

Carnogursky Opposes Referendum on Sovereignty

AU1809151191 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 17 Sep 91 p 13

[Interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky by an unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "A Referendum. Yes or No?"—originally published in PRACE No. 216]

[Text] Slovak and Czech dailies are devoting a great deal of attention in their commentaries and interviews to the current political situation. PRACE No. 216 asked Slovak Prime Minister J. Carnogursky the following question:

[PRACE] What is your opinion about a referendum on the constitutional and legal arrangement?

[Carnogursky] In my opinion, we do not yet have the conditions necessary for a referendum. I do not even know exactly how to formulate the question that it should resolve. Some parties in the Czech lands are trying to speed up a referendum. Even in Slovakia there are parties that want to declare sovereignty quickly. So far, however, I see no reason to call a referendum. Nonetheless, if a situation arises in which it is impossible to resolve the constitutional and legal arrangement by means of negotiations, I will be in favor of a referendum. I recognize this. However, while it is still possible to sensibly and—mainly—rationally negotiate, let us negotiate.

Miklosko on Sovereignty, Role of Meciar's HZDS

AU1809134791 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 14 Sep 91 p 8

[Interview with Slovak National Council Chairman Frantisek Miklosko by Stefan Hrib; place and date not given: "A Disaster Will Begin With Meciar"]

[Text] Because of recent declarations by parties and movements in Slovakia, LIDOVE NOVINY asked Slovak National Council Chairman F. Miklosko for his comments:

[Hrib] Meciar's Movement for Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] considers the conduct of the Slovak National Council [SNR] Presidium at the Bratislava talks with the Czech National Council [CNR] Presidium in violation of the SNR plenum resolution on adopting the Slovak constitution....

[Miklosko] I do not see how. While the treaty between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic was discussed, there was—although it is not explicitly stated in the concluding statement—a mention of sovereignty in the political sense of the word. This point complements the preceding one, the conclusions are valid as a whole, and whoever reads them carefully will see that no SNR plenum resolution has been violated.

[Hrib] This week, Weiss's Party of Democratic Left announced that it will vote for the pure constitution....

[Miklosko] All the parties favoring the adoption of such a constitution understand it as an expression of sovereignty of a republic that has the right to have its own constitution. At the same time, lawyers say that three valid constitutions in a single state would be without parallel in the world. For the sake of a complete picture we must add, however, that the supporters of the pure constitution want to include a suspension of all powers currently held by the federation. In other words, it would be more like a symbol. There is no doubt that such a constitution will never be completely in effect.

[Hrib] So, its adoption can be expected?

[Miklosko] That all depends on political developments. At this moment, the main topic is not the constitution but rather the declaration on Slovak sovereignty....

[Hrib] Today's press carried the Appeal for Sovereignty endorsed by numerous representatives of the HZDS, the Christian Democratic Movement, the Slovak National Party....

[Miklosko] If sovereignty were declared in the form of the SNR's superiority over the Federal Assembly, it would be for all practical purposes a disintegration of the republic. At this time, it is an anticonstitutional step and, as the SNR chairman, I do not want to sign such a document. If necessary, let a referendum decide on the fate of this republic.

[Hrib] At the HZDS briefing, it was mentioned that Ivan Carnogursky, deputy chairman of the SNR, is supposed to have negotiated with the Slovak National Party about a coalition without the Public Against Violence movement....

[Miklosko] I have not heard of this, and I am in daily contact with the SNR first deputy chairman. Were it so, I am quite certain that I would know about it.

[Hrib] Mr. Meciar claims that Slovakia is heading for a disaster, and therefore the HZDS is forced "to incite civic movements." Recently, you have, yourself, expressed a concern over "the peaceful" coup in Czechoslovakia. Is this incitement of the masses against the legally elected legislature and government a beginning of something of that nature?

[Miklosko] If the HZDS has declared that Slovakia is heading for a disaster, I would add that Slovakia will get there if led by the HZDS—i.e., Mr. Meciar. I dare to say that quite openly. The call to masses, the call by one party for popular support, is just ordinary political pressure and I do not accept it.

Dienstbier: No to Slovak Demand on FRG Treaty

AU2009091891 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 18 Sep 91 p 1

[Interview with Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier by Josef Vesely and Tomas Marek; in Prague on 17 September: "No to the Slovak No"]

[Text] [MLADA FRONTA DNES] What do you think of the demand sent to you from Bratislava by Slovakia's most senior officials for the removal of remarks from the forthcoming treaty with Germany recognizing the Czechoslovak state's legal continuity since 1918?

[Dienstbier] This demand was tabled at a Federal Government session a week ago. The government rejected it because we cannot cast doubts on the nullity of the so-called Munich Agreement, that is, on our state's continuity. No such demand has been tabled here since 1945. The final touches will be added to the treaty in Bonn today in accordance with the federal government's original instructions.

[MLADA FRONTA DNES] Otherwise, from our point of view, this document would be even worse than the 1973 treaty.

[Dienstbier] The issue is not whether it would be a worse treaty. This demand simply cannot be fulfilled from the point of view of international law. The victorious powers recognized both the continuity of the Czechoslovak state and, for example, the London Government. This continuity is guaranteed by a whole series of international treaties.

[MLADA FRONTA DNES] What do you say to the argument that the Slovak state was established legally?

[Dienstbier] It is possible that it was established on the basis of certain legal relations, but these relations had been drawn up previously by the Munich diktat.

[MLADA FRONTA DNES] Similarly, it would then be possible to "rehabilitate" the so-called protectorate.

[Dienstbier] Of course. However, I think that this demand is more of an emotive demand and that even its proposers could not have expected it to be accepted.

Miklosko Views Criticism of FRG Treaty Protest

AU2009093991 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 18 Sep 91 p 1

[Interview with Slovak National Council, SNR, Chairman Frantisek Miklosko by Ivo Slavik; place and date not given]

[Text] [Slavik] You and Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky sent an open letter to CSFR Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier. In it you protest that the draft treaty with the FRG mentions Czechoslovakia's uninterrupted continuity since 1918, but does not mention the 1939-44 Slovak Republic. Do you not think that if this fact was recognized, Slovakia would join the ranks of the states defeated in World War II and that demands for compensation for war damages could be made?

[Miklosko] I would not ask what would happen if Slovakia was ranked among the defeated states, I would ask whether the aforementioned statement is correct. Dr. Carnogursky and I are convinced that it is untrue. Our protest is purely a matter-of-fact protest and not a political one.

Calfa Questions Preamble to FRG Treaty

LD2009103691 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Excerpts] Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa was informed today about the problems of the vast car factory that will probably be divided into several independent ones. According to the report of Economy Minister Jozef Belcak, the situation in the factory will change. [passage omitted]

Although the prime minister came to get acquainted with the economic and social aspects of people's life in Trnava district, we asked him a political question about how he views the letter from Slovak National Council Chairman Frantisek Miklosko and Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky in which they ask that the text of the treaty with the FRG should take into consideration the period of the existence of the Slovak state:.

[Begin Calfa recording] What is involved is the part of the preamble of the prepared treaty that concerns the existence of the state from 1918 up to now. We discussed the issue in the Federal Government, and we agreed that we think that the preamble should stay there. It does not refer to us, rather it refers to the actual German ranks, above all, the German Landsmannschaft—that is the first thing. Second, it would indeed be appropriate finally to make some sense of Czechoslovak history, above all, the period from 1939 up to 1945. We all very much want to make this explicit because questions keep cropping up: Can we say that Czechoslovakia is a continuity of the Slovak state and a protectorate as well? Why, during the protectorate the Slovak state had completely different borders than today. Should we understand the continuity of the borders of the Slovak state? Well, I

hope not, because the border was the border of Czechoslovakia, and it was different—that is one issue. The second is how things should stand with the position of the Slovak state during World War II. I would not like to open the question here, because it is up to large-scale assessment. I wish that we could approach this question very sensitively and that we could understand that, after all, the expression of the existence of Czechoslovak statehood has exceptionally strong international significance. [end recording]

Baksay: Slovak Independence Would Double Taxes

AU1909165391 Prague CTK in English 1618 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Kosice, east Slovakia, Sept 16 (CTK)—The creation of all the official bodies, networks and agreements necessary for Slovak independence, including a Slovak army, would mean a 100 percent tax increase for the Slovak population, Federal Foreign Trade Minister Jozef Baksay told a press conference here today.

Baksay, who represents the Slovak movement Public Against Violence (VPN) in the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament), said independence would mean the end of economic reform for Slovakia, due to the low export capacity of its industry.

Furthermore, Baksay said, the 1920 Treaty of Trianon, which among other things established the borders between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, would cease to be valid, prompting the 600,000 ethnic Hungarians living in the Slovak Republic to demand autonomy.

"Not the parliament, not the (republic) governments, not the politicians, but only the citizens can decide on Slovak independence in a referendum", Baksay said.

ODS Lays Claim To Vacated Government Post

AU2009081491 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 18 Sep 91 p 16

[Interview with Vaclav Klaus, CSFR minister of finance and chairman of the Civic Democratic Party, by Petr Husak on 17 November; place not given: "Vaclav Klaus for LIDOVE NOVINY: I Am A Candidate But...."]

[Text] [Husak] Minister Klaus, according to our information, you are one of the serious candidates for the vacated post of deputy prime minister.

[Klaus] This is undoubtedly true. But there exists a number of alternatives. I would like to say clearly that the Civic Democratic Party [ODS] has, from the very start, been of the opinion that the post-communist manners of creating posts of deputy prime ministers who enjoy the luxury of not being in charge of any ministry are a mistake of the past. I supervise the work of about 500 employees who produce a minimum of one text a day. I must read most of them. Common sense commands that this anachronism should be eliminated. However, I would not like to present this matter as a highly political issue. It really is a matter of common sense. For myself, and on behalf of the ODS, I can say responsibly that nothing would happen if we did not fill this post [of deputy prime minister] and deleted it from the political vocabulary once and for all. I believe, however, that it would be correct, for reasons of balance of political forces, if one more similar post of a deputy prime minister disappeared as well.

[Husak] Are there any other alternatives?

[Klaus] Another alternative would be to link the post of deputy prime minister with that of minister of finance, just as is the case at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [which is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Dienstbier]. In accordance with the agreements of Lany [of February 1991, under which government posts that become vacant are to be filled by the right-oriented Civic Forum successor parties, and in view of the fact that the ODS is represented by only one minister in the 17-member Federal Government, I consider it unthinkable that this post might be filled by anyone but a member of our party.

Economic Figures Reveal Continuing Slump

AU2009083691 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Sep 91 p 3

["(vl)"-signed report: "Turnabout Postponed"]

[Text] The only positive thing about our economy during the past two or three months has been, perhaps, the abatement in price levels, but, in other respects, the situation in our economy is less favorable, as the report issued yesterday by the Federal Statistical Office indicates.

The slump in industrial and construction output is continuing. The decline in employment is associated with this. At the same time, the curbing of price spirals is, to a considerable extent, associated more with the situation on world markets and with limited purchasing power at home than with signs of an economic turnabout.

According to preliminary estimates, overall industrial production in August was 29 percent lower than last August and 17.8 percent lower since the beginning of the year in comparison with the same period last year. Similarly, construction output was—according to preliminary estimates—25.4 percent lower last month in comparison with a year ago; it was 24.7 percent lower than at the beginning of the year.

By the end of August, overall sales of slaughter animals, including poultry, had slumped by 17.9 percent. Milk sales slumped by 14.1 percent and egg sales slumped by 7.8 percent. The decline in purchasing the aforementioned animal products via purchasing organizations was even steeper, especially in Slovakia.

The consumer prices level did not change in August compared to July; the various fluctuations balance each other out. In harmony with this, the cost of living for individual social groups increased in August by only 0.1-0.2 percent; the cost of living declined by 0.1 percent for pensioners' families. Nevertheless, in comparison with last December, the cost of living is 43-45 percent more in individual social groups.

Retail turnover by the end of August (234.5 billion korunas) exceeded last year's figure by 0.8 percent at current prices; however, if this figure is recalculated at comparable prices, the physical volume of retail sales was 38.8 percent lower than during January-August last year.

The results of foreign trade and industrial output sales are mentioned in the Federal Statistical Office Report for the first time. Understandably, these figures are a month late.

According to this information, during the first six months of the year—during an overall slump in foreign trade turnover at current prices—exports in particular declined. The situation was reversed in June and, mainly, in July: Exports increased significantly, while imports declined.

Exports from January to July—in comparison to last year and recalculated at the 1991 exchange rate—were almost 13 percent lower. This mainly involved exports to the USSR, to the European Free Trade Association [EFTA], and to developing countries. Exports to European Community countries increased; 40 percent of our overall exports were oriented toward them. Exports to countries with a planned economy also increased. Imports fell by more than 16 percent, first and foremost, from countries with a planned economy, from the former CEMA member states, and from EFTA countries. Imports from the Soviet Union increased. It accounts for 33 percent of our overall imports. Imports from the developing countries also increased.

Our trade balance at the end of July was in the red by 2.5 billion korunas. This is accounted for by a passive balance of 9.2 billion korunas in convertible currency and by an active balance of 6.7 billion korunas in non-convertible currency.

Industrial output sales (at producers' current prices and without turnover tax) amounted to 18.9 billion korunas designated for the domestic market and 15.9 billion korunas designated for export. In comparison with the same month last year and after excluding the influence of prices, this comes to 84.0 on the domestic market sales index and 111.4 on the exports index.

The decline in the number of people employed continued in August both in industry and in construction. From January to August—and in comparison to the same period last year—the number of people employed in industrial enterprises fell by 10.3 percent and by 17.7 percent in construction enterprises. This applies to enterprises with more than 100 employees. By the end of August, the number of unplaced job seekers amounted to 405,600, that is, 5.1 percent of the overall number of people able to work.

Although it is impossible to completely eradicate some seasonal influences from the results for July—and, incidentally, for August—they have not yet introduced the required turnabout into the overall economic situation. The next few months will be more decisive.

Carnogursky Assesses European Democratic Meeting

AU1809111191 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 14 Sep 91 p 1

[Interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky by Marian Bednar in Paris on 13 September: "Not Legally Binding, But Important"]

[Text] [Bednar] A whole series of inspirational ideas were expounded at the [European Democratic Union] conference. One of the politicians present compared these ideas to a basket from which it is possible to pick from various sides at random. Within the framework of the international context and with regard to the CSFR's specific features, from which side did you pick?

[Carnogursky] The conference expressed its support for the new democracies in the countries of East and Central Europe and its resolve to support these newly established democracies politically and economically. Although the conference declaration itself is not legally binding, it is important from the point of view that it was signed by representatives of the most influential political parties in Europe. It will be possible to refer to this at future conferences.

[Bednar] What if we narrow this question down to the Christian Democratic Movement's [KDH] point of view?

[Carnogursky] From the KDH's point of view, I consider the political support for our endeavor to integrate ourselves into the European Community to be important. Confirmation of our view that the right to self-determination is a fundamental principle of international law and also the insertion of a passage on economic assistance from Western countries for the countries of Central and South East Europe can also be regarded as a success.

[Bednar] You participated in many unofficial meetings. Which of them would you highlight most of all from the point of view of Slovakia's needs?

[Carnogursky] I spoke with Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszensky and demanded an explanation from him following the remarks made last week by the Hungarian Independent Smallholders' Party chairman in Szegedin. Mr. Torgyan stated that Hungary should initiate negotiations about our borders. I pointed out to the Hungarian

foreign minister that spreading such ideas is dangerous and could also endanger Hungary itself. Geza Jeszensky distanced himself from these remarks on behalf of the Hungarian Government. According to him, the Hungarian Government is not responsible for non-government members, although their party is represented in the government coalition.

[Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 16 September on page 4, under the headline "I Do Not Want a Revision," carries the following 150-word CTK report: "In yesterday's edition of the daily VESERNAPI HIREK, Hungarian Independent Smallholders' Party Chairman Jozsef Torgyan resolutely denies a statement published in the Slovak daily SMENA. According to SMENA, Torgyan is insisting that Hungary initiate border negotiations. The only thing correct about this accusation is the fact that Torgyan—as he himself said—has emphasized in several speeches he made in the past that the Paris peace treaty system in Europe has collapsed without Hungary's participation. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to draft a new peace system that will take all countries' interests into consideration and that will guarantee peace in this region. Torgyan also stated that to this effect he meant initiating negotiations and not a revision of the borders."]

Israel 'Concerned' Over Delivery of Tanks to Syria

AU1909140891 Prague CTK in English 1307 GMT 17 Sep 91

[Text] Cairo Sep 17 (CTK)— Israeli diplomats in the Egyptian capital told CTK that Israel is concerned by all arms imports to the Middle East, including the delivery of 300 T-72 tanks by Czechoslovakia to Syria discussed earlier this year.

The diplomats said the tank deal has raised widespread opposition in the Jewish state.

They said the Israeli government has not issued any official statement on the matter but may in the near future.

Israel has not opened a military representation in Prague for "financial reasons," they added.

Vavrousek on New Phase of Gabcikovo Dam Project

AU1809103891 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 16 Sep 91 p 2

[Interview with Environment Minister Josef Vavrousek by "(crk)" and "(top)"-signed reporters, in Prague; date not given: "A Dispute or a Dialogue?"]

[Text] Prague—Following his return from Budapest, Minister Vavrousek answered a few questions from LIDOVE NOVINY:

[LIDOVE NOVINY] Which of the two sides should now make a specific move to ensure that good spirits are not all that remain from your visit to Hungary?

[Vavrousek] At the moment, it is the Hungarian Assembly's turn to make a move; it can untie its government's hands. I expect events to start moving within 10-14 days.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] The project's supporters are only using ecology as a crutch and, of course, have oscillated toward Minister Tirpak's 19 points. Is there not a danger that two monologues will again develop on the same level—concrete pourers and a manipulated Slovak public on one side, and nature conservationists, residents, and the whole of Hungary on the other side?

[Vavrousek] I hope that the discussion in the Hungarian Assembly will contribute toward a dialogue. We consulted with nature conservationists and with the Green Party on the point of view we put forward. At the same time, there were no discrepancies. Understandably, the residents of Zitny Ostrov [Rye Island], who have seen the project's development with their own eyes, have adopted an absolutely specific stance. Therefore, their representatives were invited to the Hungarian Assembly as observers. Each of the proposals submitted, including the variant that would mean a return to nature, have to find their way onto the negotiating table.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] What kind of understanding for your mission did the Slovak prime minister demonstrate in your meeting prior to your departure?

[Vavrousek] We agreed with the Slovak prime minister on our point of view—later adopted by the Federal Government without any changes—during a six-hour meeting held on 15 June.

Government Rejects Retaliation on Pipeline Closure

LD1909170191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The Yugoslav authorities have closed the Adria crude oil pipeline. Its operators said that in Croatia, Serbian terrorists had damaged the system, and thus, they would not be able to transport oil for an undefined period. The closure of the oil pipeline hurts not only Hungary but also Czechoslovakia, for 200,000 tonnes of crude oil cannot be transported now from the port to the refineries in Czech and Slovak territory.

Oil shortages are now causing problems in several areas of Yugoslavia. There are longer and longer lines at the gas stations, and processing has stopped completely at several refineries.

On the part of the Hungarian Government, it rejects ideas that have been raised in the press on Hungary not allowing Soviet natural gas through its territory to Serbia through the pipeline on its territory, in reply to the closure of the Adria pipeline. In reply to an inquiry made by the paper UEZLET, the Ministry of External Trade said it would not be worth taking such a retaliatory measure, not the least because Hungary would lose the transit fee paid in hard currency for the time of the suspension. Also, there would be nowhere to store the accumulated natural gas.

A spokesman at the Ministry of Industry also rejected the idea, saying that the bloodshed in Yugoslavia could not be stopped through blackmail; and apart from protesting, there is nothing we can do for the Adria pipeline to be reopened.

Antall Receives Vranitzky; SFRY Crisis Viewed

AU1909140391 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Sep 91 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Very Similar Positions"]

[Text] Budapest—Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, who arrived for a two-day official visit in Budapest on 18 September, had a confidential conversation with Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall in the Assembly building at the beginning of his visit. The central topic of the talk was the Yugoslavia conflict. As Vranitzky stated after the talk, the positions of Hungary and Austria are largely the same.

Both states are in favor of doing everything to stop the fighting, to achieve the Armed Forces' withdrawal, and thus to create the basis for the reasonable development of new political structures.

In answer to the question over whether Hungary is a potential partner in the question of recognition—the recognition of Slovenia and Croatia—the chancellor stressed: "Hungary is always a potential partner for us. I do not want to restrict this to individual issues." If one wants to help Croatia and Slovenia, measures that are really helpful will have to be taken, Vranitzky said.

In connection with the armistice in Croatia negotiated under EC mediation, the chancellor stressed that, despite the new setbacks and the complete impossibility that is shown again and again, the international efforts should not be given up. In the same way, one might consider subsequent steps that will result in economic and financial measures, sanctions, or considerations that can be applied to the parties to the conflict by the community of peoples.

Prime Minister Antall stressed Hungary's determination to join in possible EC sanctions against Yugoslavia. The whole problem of recognition again depends on the future political and military situation, he said.

Antall, Vranitsky Meet Press

LD1909182491 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI)—The deepening Hungarian-Austrian relations may serve as a model for other countries in East-Central Europe, Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky told a press conference in Budapest on Thursday.

Concluding what he termed as a successful official visit to Hungary, Vranitzky said the two countries wished to extend their cooperation to new areas, including joint ventures, privatization, finance, energy management, telecommunications and transport, for instance the construction of a large-capacity railway line between Vienna and Budapest.

Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall fully shared Vranitzky's opinion. Due to the dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty and Comecon and the withdrawal of Soviet troops, he said, Hungary and Austria are now facing the same geopolitical and security policy challenges. In the new situation, the tensions in East-Central Europe impose a common burden on the whole region, he said.

Austria is a very important partner for Hungary in every respect, Antall said. It underlines the importance of bilateral economic relations that Austria is Hungary's second largest trading partner, he added.

Outlining the goals of Hungary's economic strategy, Antall said that next year the country would like to conclude an association agreement with the European Communities, making it possible for it to become a full member in the second half of the 1990s. He expressed the hope that Czechoslovakia and Poland would reach similar agreements with the EC. Antall welcomed that fact that Austria, together with other member states of the European Free Trade Association, would likely become full members of the EC in 1993.

Concerning the Yugoslav crisis, another issue that featured on the agenda of the Hungarian-Austrian talks, Antall said Hungary advocates international cooperation in settling the crisis, and calls for a settlement that

reflects the sovereignty of the republics and guarantees a nation's right to self-determination, as well as national minority rights, including personal and local autonomy. The establishment of a market economy and a state governed by the rule of law are indispensable conditions for a settlement, he added.

According to the Hungarian evaluation, the crisis can no longer be settled within Yugoslavia but Hungary does not wish to interfere with the internal affairs of that country. [sentence as recieved] Antall emphasized that Hungary condemned all attempts at the forceful modification of borders, external and internal alike. It is an important lesson of the crisis that the greatest danger to peace in the region is posed by the armies which are no longer under constitutional control.

Concerning the recognition of Slovenia and Croatia, Vranitzky said that Austria would only make this step together with other countries. Antall said Hungary would consider recognizing the republics once the federal solution has proved unviable. But Hungary does not wish to be among the first countries since it assumes particular responsibility for the ethnic Hungarian minority living in Yugoslavia, first of all, in the Vojvodina, he added.

The Hungarian prime minister expressed the hope that there are sober, democratic forces even in Serbia and that the ceasefire would finally be observed in Yugoslavia. As far as the violations of the Hungarian border are concerned, Antall stressed Hungary had taken appropriate measures to guarantee its security. If possible, Hungary will not let itself be provoked, he said.

Antall Remarks Reported

LD1909224191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Comments by Prime Minister Jozsef Antall at news conference held with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky in Budapest on 19 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Austria is Hungary's second largest trading partner after Germany. This means that for Hungary, Austria is a good neighbor and also an important economic partner. In connection with this, I would like to say again that Hungary wishes to develop a stable economic system. It wants confidence for this. We consider that in the past period we have done everything in the interest of constructing a market economy. We took basic steps in the sphere of liberalization and deregulation. We would also like to emphasize that Hungary's monetary policy remains unchanged.

Among the results, we would like to tell you that during these 15 months—which is the time of our government—Hungary's hard currency reserves have tripled. Furthermore, it must also be emphasized that even if the country has taken up new credits—and this is very important from the view of our economy—Hungary's debt stock has still not increased, but the use made of this [credit] is more successful. In connection with this, I would like to state again that when I said our monetary policy was unchanged, this also means that there is no question—and no such idea—that Hungary would like to conduct a different policy regarding its debt handling. So, any kind of rescheduling or other idea does not even arise. [passage omitted]

I consider this very important to state vis-a-vis Austria and Austrian investors and creditors. In the first half of 1991 compared to 1990, Hungarian exports grew by 28.6 percent, but our imports also increased by 42.6 percent. So, Hungary imports more from Austria than it exports. In connection with this, we would like—and we asked for the Austrian Government's support—Austrian imports from Hungary to increase. We must definitely encourage this. [passage omitted]

International security systems have legal mechanisms, and naturally they have political, economic, and other means; but this can only mean that there is a need for a joint stance from world and international public opinion, and a joint stance from the great powers, such as the G-7 or the EC, these organizations in general. According to our evaluations, a great role was played in the unfolding and deepening of the Yugoslav crisis, in the failure of the cease-fire attempts, by the fact that extremist forces were able to get the impression that the world is not united in the evaluation of the conflict, that it is not united as to who is considered principally at fault. And it was evaluated that in international organizations, European organizations, they could find rather more active or passive allies.

This is why we have been emphasizing from the first moment that a joint stance and unity is what could in fact create a cease-fire in Yugoslavia. The world has not yet tried this; it has not yet demonstrated complete unity on this question. And it is this united and joint stance that is missing. Until we have exhausted this option, until it has been proved that not just the neighboring states, not just the European countries, but also the leading industrial countries evaluate this question in a united way, then we cannot say that all possibilities have been exhausted and some other kind of solution must be sought.

Jeszensky Replies to Carnogursky's Accusations

AU2009090291 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Sep 91 p 3

["B.S."-signed report: "Jeszenszky: There Was Nothing To Distance Myself From"]

[Text] Yesterday, on 16 Sepember, Foreign Affairs Minister Geza Jeszenszky gave an interview to our newspaper to correct the untrue statements quoted at the news conference of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP].

Jeszenszky told us that, between the two locations of the Paris conference of the European Democratic Union, he met Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky for a few minutes, and Carnogursky commented on FKgP Chairman Torgyan's Szeged speech in a sharp tone.

"I said that I only knew this speech vaguely, from reports, therefore I did not have the opportunity to see the actual text of this speech or authentic reports on it." Jeszenszky quoted himself. "However, I did not consider it likely that the speech was made in the form indicated by Carnogursky. Referring to the Helsinki principles, I repeated to him the Hungarian Government's view on the border issue, and I noted that, regardless of what Torgyan might have said, he was not a government member. I did not distance myself from Torgyan, and I could not have done so, either, because there was nothing I could have distanced myself from; I did not know the quoted statement. A brief meeting was not a suitable occasion to do so anyway, and the conversation did not have an official character."

The antecedents of this affair were that, according to the Slovak newspaper SMENA, Torgyan had urged that Hungary begin border negotiations, but Jeszenszky, on behalf of the Hungarian Government, had distanced himself from Torgyan's statement. However, Torgyan said at his weekend news conference that he did not understand why the foreign affairs minister had distanced himself from him.

Kadar on Economic Consultations in Salzburg

AU1809120891 Budapest MTI in English 1842 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, 16 September (MTI)—It now looks like the Hungarian pharmaceutical industry will deliver USD 50-100 million worth of medicine to the Soviet Union.

This was among one of the several promises German, Austrian, and Swiss ministers at an annual meeting in Salzburg told Bela Kadar, Hungarian Minister of International Economic Relations.

The three countries will also issue a bank guarantee for a 500 thousand tonnes delivery of Hungarian grain to the Soviet Union.

However, the western partners expressed dissatisfaction over the slow pace of privatization hindering foreign capital investment in the three East Central European countries. Up to now, USD 2 billion have been invested in Hungary, USD 900 million in Czechoslovakia and USD 500 million in Poland, Kadar said.

Juergen Moellemann, German Minister of Economics, promised to represent Hungary's agrarian interests in the German-French summit on 18 September, Kadar said.

Concerning the planned 1996 World Expo, Kadar emphasized the event might promote economic stabilization here. In any case, Kadar said two thirds of the capital earmarked for the event should be spent on the infrastructure and urban development by 1996.

Farmers Lift Blockade on Austrian Side of Border

LD1809214991 Budapest MTI in English 1331 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)—The blockade was lifted on one lane of the road leading up to the border crossing of Nickelsdorf, on the Austrian side of the Austrian-Hungarian border, facing the Hungarian border station of Hegyeshalom at 1.45 pm on Wednesday, Col. Attila Krisan, spokesman of the Hungarian Border Guard told MTI.

The road had been blocked by Burgenland farmers, in protest against low grain prices.

Only cars and buses are allowed to pass, Col. Krisan said.

Conference Discusses Future of Military Industry

AU1809133891 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Sep 91 p 8

[Andras Kovacs report: "Disabled Military Industry Enterprises—The Victims of Disarmament"]

[Text] As we have already reported, a scientific conference dealing with the future of the Hungarian military industry was held in Budapest recently. The conference was organized by the Defense Economy Department of the Budapest Economic Sciences University and the Security Policy and Defense Research Center. The heads of individual branches—all of them retired main officers—answered our questions concerning the major conclusions of the aforementioned conference. This formerly booming industrial sector left many "disabled" enterprises behind, and these enteprises are now hoping for state support. The question is whether the system of state subsidies can now be revived on our way to a liberalized economy. Naturally, a coordinated decision is also required on the type of army needed by Hungary.

According to Gyula Ungvar, head of the section in charge of the engineering industry, previously the Warsaw Pact member states had a uniform weapon system, and the member states also participated in production on the basis of Soviet licenses. It is no secret that this was a rather profitable industrial sector. Various enterprises were also engaged in the production of arms and ammunition, like the FEG, Danuvia, Diosgyor Machine Factory, Bakony Enterprises, Matra Metal Works, and the Mechanical Works. The Danuvia has already ceased to exist. The FEG and the Diosgyor Machine Factory are currently being eliminated, but it seems that the transition to civilian production has been successful. Military production has practically ceased in all the other enterprises, too.

According to some views expressed at the conference, Hungary should preserve its background industry of individual military equipment to guarantee its sovereignty, because a newly created production line would be very expensive. The best way to maintain this industrial capacity would be to set up special holdings to operate

the special units of various enterprises, units separated from the large-scale enterprise. According to the enterprises affected, the aforementioned structural reorganization would be carried out under the supervision of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Section head Istvan Schmidt told us that even if we can only talk about a repair and servicing sector in Hungary, in the case of our aircraft industry, economic considerations are not the only decisive factor. He said that our only aircraft repair unit, the Pest Machine Works, is also being liquidated now. The Szigetszentmiklos unit does not have an exclusively military profile, and it also manufactures glazing machines and oilburners. At the moment, this civilian production is in trouble too, because the main market used to be in the Soviet Union. However, the greatest losses are caused by the lack of export works, like orders of aircraft and helicopter repairs deriving from former Warsaw Pact member countries.

Negotiations are under way with a British firm to privatize the Pest Machine Factory, and the British firm is planning to set up a passenger aicraft repair unit here. Naturally, this could only happen if the British firm also took upon itself to service the Hungarian fighter planes. However, this setup would have a lot of uncertainties; therefore, some people say that it would be preferable to separate the Hungarian defense repair basis from the future mixed enterprise.

No matter how serious a loss it means, after 1996 it will no longer be possible to further delay the gradual change in the stock of Hungarian Air Force aircraft. In addition to expenses, this could also have positive aspects for Hungarian industry because, today, it is almost impossible to sell fighter planes if the supplier does not include the recipient country's industry in the production in one way or another. For example, Turkey purchased F-16 fighters through such reexporting: Turkey's industry will manufacture the aircraft's main parts for other markets, too. This arrangement not only makes it easier to purchase the aircraft by paying much less cash, but also supplies the domestic industry with adequate production orders.

In accordance with international arrangements, the supplier also takes it upon itself to train the servicing sector.

According to Janos Horvath, the motor vehicle industry expert at the conference, Hungary will need approximately 120,000-140,000 various trucks in the coming 10 years. The Army's technical development would require close to one-sixth of this amount; as for the possible financing, that is another matter. Thus, according to aforementioned arguments, it is hardly an issue of the military industry alone to somehow help the aforementioned enterprises to overcome their financial problems and pay off their debts. According to their representatives at the conference, the Raba Works in Gyor and the Csepel Vehicle Works would still be able to manufacture 10,000 trucks annually, but they might not be able to do that in a few months. Obviously, domestic trucks are cheaper for both the Army and other Hungarian customers, even if these trucks were equipped with imported engines that are more suitable for durability and environmental protection requirements.

The military vehicle industry also includes the servicing of armored vehicles. This activity was carried out by the Machine Factory in Godollo, an industrial unit that has also become bankrupt. In this case, too, the relevant people think that it would be more expensive to rebuild this production capacity after the firm's dissolution than to "pump up" the existing facility.

According to Istvan Szonyi, the head of the electronic section at the conference, electronics have become decisive today in every military industry branch, and here there is no definite separation between the civilian and the military technologies. This industrial branch achieved outstanding results until the beginning of the sixties, in the period of the electronic tube. However, there was no possibility for development because the Warsaw Pact member states were forced to shift to the Soviet production license in the area of electronics, a production level that lagged behind the Hungarian technological level on several aspects. The not very successful "microelectronic program" in 1978 tried to change this state of affairs, but this program did not achieve much. The leading enterprises in this sector, the Engineering Laboratory Works, the Precision Engineering Works, and the Orion are now in a rather difficult situation, and a liquidation procedure started recently at the Videoton Enterprises. However, in certain areas, Hungary continues to have a world ranking research basis.

The conference came to the conclusion that the small countries, including Hungary, should set up a special defense system capable of halting the aggressor for a short time, until a political settlement is achieved, a system that also enables a quick reaction by means of an automatic radio technology supervision system. All this costs a lot of money but, just like in purchasing combat aircraft, costs could be reduced by involving the Hungarian electronics industry in the production. According to the participants at the conference, the research groups in Hungary would also be able to develop some of the necessary electronic supervision systems domestically, thus providing work for our domestic production capacity.

The participants agreed that the Hungarian military industry can only survive through considerable export activity, because the absorbing capacity of our domestic army is limited. Therefore, we also need government-level diplomatic coordination, in addition to the marketing activity of the enterprises in question. In the trade with military products, market economy laws do not play an exclusive role.

Statistical Office Releases Economic Figures

LD1909220291 Budapest MTI in English 1254 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI)—Figures just published by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office on Hungary's economic performance in the first seven months of 1991:

	January-July 1991 In Percentage of January-July 1990
Industry	
Gross production volume	83.2
Sales	82.4
Workforce	88.0
Production per employee	94.5
Agricultural sales total	73.7
Of this:	
Crops	43.5
Livestock	86.0
Animal products	79.1
Transport	
Freight transport in tonne-kilometre	64.7
Passenger transport in passenger-km:	
Long-distance	88.8
Local	93.0
Trade and finance	
Total income of the population	
From central sources	125.7
Of this:	
Income from employment	124.1
From private ventures	138.3
From social security	130.7
Retail trade turnover	
Current prices	108.3
Comparative prices	78.8
Tourism	
Foreigners entering Hungary	86.6
Of these:	
Tourists	108.6
Hungarians travelling abroad	100.8
Consumer price index	136.0
Foreign trade (at current prices)	
Imports	149.0
Exports	115.0
Balance (billion HUF [Hungarian forints])	- 75.4

Party 'X' Challenges Warsaw Electoral Commission

LD1909221691 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 18—Ex-presidential contender and leader of Party "X" Stan Tyminski voiced his disgust at the decision of the Warsaw district electoral commission nullifying the registration of the party's list of candidates in the district, thus depriving the party of the right to field candidates in all but four districts throughout Poland.

"I am very sorry that Party "X" was subjected to such foul political manipulation," said Tyminski during Wednesday's press conference. He announced the party lodged a notification with the Warsaw Provincial prosecutor of a breach of the electoral regulations by the Warsaw district electoral commission.

According to the notification, members of the commission opened seals on the lists of supporters of Party X whose signatures were needed for registration in the absence of a representative of the party and, moreover, passed the lists to unauthorized persons who carried them outside the premises of the commission.

Tyminski told reporters today that "the verification of signatures on our lists was done under pressure from the Democratic Union, our only serious rival among the political parties in Poland."

In response to this statement, the Democratic Union declared today that Stan Tyminski's accusations of the union were totally groundless.

According to a spokeswoman for the Warsaw district prosecutor's office, the complaint filed by Party X against the electoral commission will be examined to ascertain whether members of the commission had not committed what is known as an offence against official procedures.

Bielecki Urges Cooperation With Eastern Neighbors

LD1909193891 Warsaw PAP in English 1949 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Biala Podlaska, Sept. 18—Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki said he considered it very important that Poland developed economic and other cooperation with countries across her eastern border in a way comparable to development of ties acros the western frontier.

Bielecki was addressing a meeting of 7 voivodes from border regions held Wednesday in Biala Podlaska, a provincial capital some 50 km from the border. The meeting was expected to accept the establishment of a permanent forum of cooperation of the 7 provinces that would deal with all issues connected with the movement of people and goods across the border.

The prime minister also emphasized the importance of coordinated, joint actions aimed at building good neighbourly relations with partners east of the border.

According to the head of the border guards, movement of people across the border increased by half compared with the first six months of 1990, reaching 9.5 million by mid-1991. Although there are 23 border crossings along the 1,250 km long frontier, only a few of them match international standards and are open to citizens of countries other than Poland and the USSR.

The head of the border guards announced that talks are envisaged on establishing new crossings on the border with Russia, Lithuania, Belorussia and the Ukraine. He noted, however, that the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw had asked for a postponement of the negotiations.

No Response From Lithuania on Talks Proposals

LD1909172391 Warsaw PAP in English 1552 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 19—Poland has always supported Lithuania's independence strivings and presented many proposals of talks to which the Lithuanian side has failed to respond, Presidential spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski said during a press conference here Thursday.

Asked whether a meeting could be expected to take place between Presidents Walesa and Landsbergis, the spokesman replied he did not know since "we have not had any signal from the Lithuanian side."

Meanwhile, a Polish parliamentary delegation visiting Lithuania discussed with Vice President of the Lithuanian Supreme Council Bronius Kuzmickas and Deputy Chairman of Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee Justas Paleckis problems of Polish minority in Lithuania.

The stand presented by the Lithuanian side indicates that it is aware the relations with Poles living in Lithuania ought to be improved urgently.

The Polish delegation on its part assured the Lithuanian partners that Poland "treats seriously all the postulates put forward by Lithuanians living in Poland."

PRC's Qian Meets Opposition Party Leaders

AU1909185991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1756 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 19/9/1991—Qian Qichen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, had separate interviews on September 19 morning with Radu Campeanu, chairman of the National Liberal Party [PNL], and Corneliu Coposu, chairman of the Christian Democratic National Peasant Party [PNT-cd].

"I discussed with my collocutor aspects of the political and economic situation in Romania and I told him that as far as democracy, liberalism and anti-Marxism were concerned both I and the party I was leading were on flatly anti-Marxist stands," stated after the interview PNL Chairman Radu Campeanu.

"In behalf of our party," stated PNT-cd Chairman Corneliu Coposu, "and, of course, in behalf of the Romanians, I respectfully asked the foreign minister to take steps with the Chinese Government for the recognition of Moldova's independence.

"I told him Moldova was some kind of Taiwan which not even the sea separated from us, that our brothers had fallen under the imperialist occupation of the Soviet Union and have declared their independence recently. The recognition of their independence would mean to them, and to all Romanians, an act of understanding and goodwill from the Chinese people."

In turn, Mr. Qian Qichen stated that during the talks with the PNL and PNT-cd chairmen the two parties' stands and assessments were presented as regarded the situation in Romania, with reference also to the talks and disagreements in the Parliament.

"I have noted," he said, "with satisfaction that although as regarded the current domestic issues of Romania differences of views do exist, all parties wish that Romania keep and develop relations with China."

Qian Ends Visit

AU1909195891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 19/9/1991—The foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, Qian Qichen, concluded his visit to Romania on Thursday afternoon.

In a statement before leaving, the head of the Chinese diplomacy said to a "ROMPRES" reporter: Though my visit was very short, I had contacts with various personalities of the government, of the Parliament and with leaders of opposition parties, and I could get better acquainted with the situation in Romania.

As for the relations between China and Romania, I think they will further develop on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

There is a body that links China and Romania in the economic and commercial spheres—the joint governmental commission of collaboration—which I think will discuss matters more specifically. In fact, the main task of the Romanian and Chinese governments is to provide favourable conditions and stimulate enterprises and economic companies to have more numerous contacts.

The Chinese guest was seen off by Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase and China's ambassador to Bucharest Wang Jinqing.

Turkey's President Ozal Addresses Parliament

TA1909124091 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] President Turgut Ozal has said that Turkey, which has adopted multiparty democracy as its political system and the free market model as its economic structure, would like to share its knowledge and experience with Romania. President Ozal is continuing to hold official contacts in Bucharest, the capital of Romania. Kandemir Altan reports from Bucharest:

On the second day of his official visit to Romania, President Ozal received representatives of the Turkish minority living here. He said that a mutual agreement may be signed between Turkey and Romania to enable the Turkish minority in Romania to watch TRT [Turkish Radio and Television] television. The president then addressed the 232-member Romanian Parliament, which is composed of members of the National Assembly and the Senate.

In his speech, he noted that free elections were held in Romania for the first time in 53 years. With this, Ozal said, the Romanian people successfully took a first and important step toward establishing a free and multiparty democracy. He added that the representation of minorities in the Romanian Parliament makes this institution more contemporary. He said: The Turkish nation, which knows the value of freedom and independence very well, appreciates the historic popular revolution carried out by the friendly and neighborly Romanian people, as well as the goals they announced. The Turkish nation, which has adopted multiparty democracy as its political system and the free market model as its economic system, considers it its duty as a friend and neighbor to share its knowledge and experience in these fields with Romania. With this understanding, from the first hours of the revolution, Turkey established relations with the new Romanian Administration and quickly extended the support and aid that was possible.

President Ozal said that Turkey also appreciates the efforts being made in Romania to establish a multiparty system. He added: In democracies, it is natural to have opposition and criticism. An effective opposition and a lively press are signs of a healthy democracy. One of the virtues required by democracy is to remain tolerant in the face of criticism and to draw the necessary lessons from well-intentioned and constructive criticism.

President Ozal recalled that Turkey started the process of multiparty democracy 45 years ago and the free market model based on free enterprise 11 years ago. He listed some of the reforms recently made in Turkey.

The only important problem Turkey faces in its economic policies, Ozal said, is the high rate of inflation. He added: Inflationist pressures are inevitable, however, in the great process of transformation that must be carried out to go from a command economy to a free market economy.

Ozal said Turkey appreciates the support Romania is extending to the Black Sea economic cooperation project.

Ozal concluded by saying: History is flowing in the right direction. No force will be able to revert the process that aims at enabling people to live in freedom and prosperity and under legal guarantees, because the source of this process is the free will of the people.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

TA1909191191 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Turkey and Romania signed an agreement of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborliness in Bucharest today. The agreement was signed by President Turgut Ozal on behalf of Turkey and by Romanian President Ion Iliescu on behalf of Romania.

According to the agreement, the two sides will continue their relations based on the principles of trust, cooperation, noninterference in domestic affairs, and respect for territorial integrity. Turkey and Romania have also declared that they are against the use of force in international relations. According to the agreement, in the event of an attack the sides undertake not to use their territory against one another. The agreement further envisages the solution of problems that might arise between the two countries through peaceful means. In the event of an attack by a third country, Turkey and Romania agree not to extend aid to the aggressor.

Ozal will conclude his official visit to Romania and leave for Czechoslovakia tomorrow.

Official Visit Ends

AU2009073191 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 0700 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] A short time ago, Turkey's President Turgut Ozal ended his official visit to our country. The departure ceremony—aspects of which were relayed live by our radio station—took place at Otopeni Airport where the guest was seen off by President Ion Iliescu.

In an exclusive statement made for Romania Radio's current events program, the head of the Turkish state emphasized that this visit, although short, was a very busy and useful visit. The aim of the accords, agreements, and the other documents signed is to intensify relations between our countries, relations that will seriously expand in the wake of the visit. This is why, Mr. Turgut Ozal said, I am extremely satisfied with the results of the visit.

In turn, President Ion Iliescu assessed the meeting in Bucharest with the Turkish president as a significant political event in relations between the two countries with no disputes.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Good Neighborliness signed on this occasion, which—under the new development conditions of the two states—brings up to date the accord signed by Nicolae Titulescu in the thirties, is designed to set a new foundation for Romanian-Turkish relations.

President Ion Iliescu also emphasized that the signing of this treaty may speed up the conclusion of the accord on creating the Black Sea economic area.

Officer Views Relations With Neighboring Armies

AU1909175291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1548 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 19/9/1991—In an interview with the newspaper "ADEVARUL" the Romanian minister of national defence, Lieutenant General Nicolae Spiroiu, says that an operative analysis group was created at the general staff to look into developments in Yugoslavia. If clashes gain in intensity an exodus of people will occur and we look into possibilities of receiving the refugees. We carefully watch our border so that weapons should not be smuggled into the conflict area. Strictly necessary measures were therefore taken. We have had links with the Yugoslav Army and together with the federal defence secretary we agreed to exchange information on the movement of individuals, which was an opportunity to prove that the statement that Romanian mercenaries were fighting in Croatia was a mere allegation. In this way we could discourage attempts at sowing dissension between the two countries. We have no accord to send weapons and ammunition to the Federal Army and, in any case, we observe the embargo suggested by the European Community as far as conflict areas are concerned, the minister points out.

The ties between our Army and the Hungarian Army are excellent and in certain respects are more cordial and transparent than political relations. As a matter of fact this is the target we have in view, the Romanian defence minister said and added: We have an accord on military cooperation which is not limited in time. There is also reciprocal participation in military drills. And we agreed to continue relations in the same spirit, inspired by the wish to discourage possible political friction. We want the Armies to be an example of mutual understanding.

As for our relations with the Soviet army, Lieutenant General Nicolae Spiroiu said: There is a cooperation

agreement in anti-aircraft defence. We have experience swaps and we import spare parts for our airplanes, radiolocation technology, anti-aircraft rockets and transmission equipment. We produce 85 per cent of the combat technology we need starting with infantry weapons and ending with three types of tanks, military trucks, fighter planes and others. We wish to cooperate with companies in the West to technologically reequip our weapon manufacturing factories. We have already established contacts with a number of companies specializing in defensive military technology.

As for Romania's new military doctrine, the collocutor said: It is defensive in character but still provides for the country's defence. In case of an act of aggression the whole militarily able population will take part in defence. We opened a process of professionalizing the Army by employing citizens who have already completed their service. Furthermore we continue to recruit young people for the compulsory military service and we periodically train the reserve personnel. The population may also participate in defence through civil defence systems and national guards, something which is being studied at present.

Chebeleu: EDU Conference Ignored Progress

AU1809201691 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1815 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/9/1991—Referring to the declaration adopted by the participants to the 14th conference of the leaders of the parties members of the European Democratic Union [EDU], held in Paris, Traian Chebeleu, spokesman for the Romanian Foreign Ministry said, at the weekly news conference on Wednesday, 18 September, that Romania's Ministry of Foreign Affairs was surprised at the considerations made at the conference concerning Romania.

"It is obvious," mentioned Mr. Chebeleu, "that opinions such as the ones saying that Romania's present ruling is not democratic, totally ignore the progress made in Romania after the December 1989 revolution towards pluralist democracy, particularly the free character of the general elections held on 20 May 1991, in the presence of 540 official observers from various countries, including representatives of several of the political parties that attended the conference of the European Democratic Union, and many laws passed by Romania's Parliament having in view the consolidation of the state of law, human rights and the passage to a market economy." "Considering that the Paris conference was attended by a number of political personalities that are members of the governments of their countries, Prime Minister Petre Roman and Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase sent them letters, Tuesday, 18 September, expressing their surprise at the way Romania was referred to, highly prejudicial to our country and its image in the world," added the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Traian Chebeleu announced that, upon the invitation of the Greek Premier Konstandinos Mitsotakis, Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman would take part, on 21 September, in an interview in Athens, that will be equally attended by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Dimitur Popov and by Slobodan Milosevic, the president of Serbia. The interview will be centered on an exchange of points of view on the latest evolutions in the Balkans.

Trade Minister Fota on Exports in Hard Currency

AU1909170691 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1230 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 19/9/1991—Mr. Constantin Fota, Romanian minister of trade and tourism, said that, according to statistical data, exports in convertible currency had amounted to 300 million dollars starting May, which is more than last year. Assessing that evolution as positive, all the more so if it maintains until the end of the year, Mr. Fota said that on the basis of eight months' achievements the total export figure expected for the end of the year stood at 4.3 billion dollars, with imports worth 6 billion dollars. The fact was highlighted that in the months ahead a high rate of exports should be maintained. The trade and tourism minister also pointed out that special attention should be given to the exchanges with the USSR. To the extent to which the commodities requested by the Soviet partner are delivered Romania will be able to import the energy products it badly needs this winter, Mr. Fota added.

Communist Party Leader Zbaganu Views Past, Aims

AU1809090191 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 12 Sep 91 p 2

[Interview with Engineer Virgiliu Zbaganu, chairman of the Collegium of the Committee for the Reorganization of the Romanian Communist Party, by Peter Stragher; place and date not given: "We Are the Ones to Organize the Trial of Communism"]

[Text] [Stragher] A few moments ago, you were telling me about the "country moving toward fascism." Can you halt this hypothetical course, and what do you mean by fascism?

[Zbaganu] We are faced with a pretty clear-cut evolution toward dictatorship. I mean, a right-wing dictatorship. There is an attempt to outlaw not only a "communist" party but the entire left-wing movement. The left is becoming extremely dynamic in the current conditions, and the right is trying to eliminate it from the political game. One cannot talk about democracy in a country where the left is not represented politically.

The PNL [National Liberal Party] draft bill is of a most flagrantly antidemocratic nature. It is couched in totally ambiguous jargon and, if such a law is passed, then it could be used to ban any democratic grouping, not only a left-wing one. Nor is the wording of the proposal made by the Charter for Reform and Democracy all that

inspired. What does "communist origin" mean? When will we finally decide to express ourselves in clear terms? This ambiguity is extremely dangerous. What are the groupings of "communist origin," and what is communism? One would have thought that one and a half years were enough for clarifying such terms. What does the public understand by communism: A single party system and centralized economy? If this were the criterion, then there is no longer a communist party in Romania, since none of the existing parties stands for a single party system and for the state centralized economy, which bans private initiative.

[Stragher] Since your party considers itself (by its title) as a continuation of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], do you consider Ceausescu as a hero and martyr?

[Zbaganu] We can talk about an initial Ceausescu, who also had certain qualities; but then, we can talk about a Ceausescu in his end phase, who mainly had defects. However, the essential thing is that Ceausescu was a key element in a system that had to die because it was doomed. It is not Ceausescu the man that is significant; he occupied a position in a totalitarian system that had to disappear. The totalitarian system has no connection with communism; on the contrary, it is a great enemy of it. Nobody did more damage to communism than so-called "real socialism."

[Stragher] Still, dictatorship has been the only practice of socialism!

[Zbaganu] Yes, this is true. I believed that, after December 1989, Romanian society would adopt a democratic line and that left-wing forces would be able to express themselves. Unfortunately, the events took an anti-left, hence, antidemocratic, turn.

[Stragher] You also talked about the responsibility devolving on the successor to the RCP for the mistakes made, such as the killing of hundreds of thousands of people at the Canal [the construction of the old Danube-Black Sea Canal], in political prisons, and so forth. Do you assume responsibility for the negative aspects?

[Zbaganu] The only one of the three historical parties that acknowledges its past is the RCP. The other two historical parties, the Liberal and the Peasant Parties, do not acknowledge it and present the past as an oasis of freedom, democracy, and brotherhood. We identify the crimes and errors committed in the name of communism and disavow them. Neither the crimes nor the errors derive from ideology, but rather from social practice, from the kind of double thinking that existed in the totalitarian system; there is a total and permanent contradiction between the official ideology and practice. Therefore, whenever we examine a certain aspect of the totalitarian system, we have to determine whether we are dealing with an ideological or practical aspect. Many crimes were committed in total contradiction to the communist ideology. We want a trial of communism, but we, not the right wing, are most warranted to organize it!

[Stragher] Wherever the socialist experiment was tried out, it failed. How do you explain that?

[Zbaganu] There has been just one major experience on earth, namely Stalinism. We were the third post-Stalinist generation. There has been only one vicious model from the start, the totalitarian and anticommunist model, which did not bring about the people's power, but rather the dictatorship of the charismatic leader.

[Stragher] Even in the Western countries?

[Zbaganu] The problem is different in Western countries. Our failure was propagated there. The fact that the communist parties are obviously regressing does not mean that this will always be the case. The left will come back.

[Stragher] Marx said that the supreme goal is building the socialist and communist society, the liquidation of the capitalist society. Is this goal viable or anachronistic?

[Zbaganu] The "German ideology" gives a very nice definition of communism: "Communism is not an ideal to which we should submit ourselves, but a real movement that removes the evils of the present society." For us, being communists means to see the evil in our society and eliminate it. We are not concerned with what Romania is going to look like 100-200 years from now, but rather with removing the evils that have come upon the Romanian people.

[Stragher] Since you are an engineer, how do you assess the Leninist thesis of the dictatorship of the proletariat?

[Zbaganu] In a given set of historical circumstances, some claimed that several peoples were experiencing the dictatorship of the proletariat. In truth, no people have ever experienced the dictatorship of the proletariat, but rather a dictatorship against the proletariat, a dictatorship exercised by a group of individuals in the name of the proletariat.

[Stragher] Marxism forecasts the inevitable death of capitalism and the progressive pauperization of the working class in capitalism. Has not history denied this thesis?

[Zbaganu] In the last stage of his life, Marx came up with many inexact forecasts, including the law of absolute pauperization, which is obviously false—even Engels noted several inaccuracies, and Kautsky theoretically substantiated this error by Marx. Capitalism has found broad scope for adjustment and, since it kept adjusting, has begun to lose some of its basic features. How much of capitalism is left in today's West? Anyway, this is no longer the capitalism analyzed by Marx.

[Stragher] Marx and Engels believed that their teachings were like a beacon in action. Do you think that they can still be considered as such, after the downfall of communism?

[Zbaganu] Everything that Marx and Engels wrote derived from the reality of the 19th century, while we are now in the 20th century. We must start using our brains and examine the world we live in with our own resources. A number of Marx and Engels pronouncements remain valid; others are no longer valid. There are two problems: How much of Marxist-Leninist "teaching" was correct at the time of its drafting, and how much of the reality of those days still exists today. It is the duty of our intelligentsia to clarify ideological matters. Unfortunately, our intelligentsia has shown greater inclination for rhyming slogans, even without subject and predicate, than for serious analysis. This is one of the tragedies of the current intellectual moment: The quality of the debates is horribly low. Everywhere, one can note an immense dogmatism and a lack of desire for improvement and reading. What we are witnessing now are not ideological discussions, but displays of passions.

[Stragher] Did you welcome the coup in the USSR?

[Zbaganu] I do not agree with the description of coup; it was a vaudeville act. I did not understand exactly what happened there; anyway, it was not a coup d'etat. Maybe one can say that it was an attempt to slam one's fist on the table that was immediately abandoned when the first difficulties arose. The analysts already had their say. Anyone wanting to carry out a coup d'etat would have proceeded in a completely different way. The road to democracy is irreversible. Totalitarianism has done much damage, especially to communism. The left must play the democracy card, since the left is democratic by definition. The differences between a truly left-wing grouping and a right-wing one is that the latter defends a set of privileges, while the left is against any kind of privileges, including those of the so-called nomenklatura.

[Stragher] What is your primary target, to inherit the wealth of the former RCP (which is also coveted by the Socialist Party of Labor) or to reestablish communism?

[Zbaganu] Our key target is to establish a truly democratic society with four components: Political democracy (parliamentary play); economic democracy (the participation of the producers in the decision-making process in enterprises, and the equalization of income differences between people with very large and very small incomes without limiting incomes derived from work); cultural democracy; and information democracy. We are the only political party talking about this global democracy.

[Stragher] Before the start of the interview, you were telling me about a scenario now being applied to Romania and the other East European countries. What kind of scenario is that?

[Zbaganu] The whole of Eastern Europe is going through processes that look like exact replicas of one another. So, it is hardly surprising that people should wonder if, behind all that, there is no scenario worked out by the same author and distributed for implementation in various countries.

"Shock therapy" is being "implemented" in the entire East, with the same effects being seen everywhere, namely, the masses of people are thrown into misery and corruption. Who needs the reform that is currently taking place in Eastern Europe? We are told that, one day, East European countries will stand to profit from the fruits of these reforms. When? In what century? A closer examination of the situation shows that Eastern Europe has no chance to reach the level of the West in several generations. I wonder whether a 20-year-old man today will manage to live when he retires like we lived in 1970... So, if we do not need this reform, who needs it? The West, of course. There is talk everywhere about the deindustrialization of Eastern Europe, since it was industrialized at an aberrant pace, and so forth.

[Stragher] You see everything as a kind of coup organized by the West in the East through the agency of various structures, groupings, and so forth?

[Zbaganu] In 1991, a pretty rigorous plan for the destruction of an iron and steel area in Czechoslovakia was revealed. The West profited from the events in Eastern Europe. In 1990, East Europe produced 10 million tonnes of steel less than in the past, at a time when the steel market in the West was oversaturated. The West was happy with this unexpected gift. Fewer automobiles, tractors, and other machines—their number runs into several tens of thousands—were produced through the disorganization of these "mastodons" [term usually denoting the huge industrial conglomerates in the former communist countries].

[Stragher] Maybe this was also due to the dismemberment of CEMA system, which has led to the cancellation of many contracts, to obligatory payments in hard currency as of 1991, and so forth...

[Zbaganu] The practical effect of the reform is that the East's industrial commodity offer has been drastically reduced, with the obvious winner being the West. Until now, the West has gained many billions of dollars. We have just lost them.

Government Spokesman: Reform Involves Difficulties

AU1909135691 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 91

[News conference given by Government Spokesman Mihnea Constantinescu in Bucharest on 19 September—recorded]

[Text] Very often lately the press and certain Romanian political circles have noted that people confuse the policy of reform and current economic policy. This confusion would not matter to us if it did not have a very serious

effect on compromising the basic idea in the name of which the December revolution took place, namely a break with economic and ideological diktat, and with absolutism in political activity. It has often been said that the difficulties the economy is experiencing at this point are caused by the reform, which is thus viewed as the cause of these difficulties.

The reform represents a change of the economic, social, and political situation, and even of the basic rules in the unfolding of socioeconomic activity, and this change, in itself, does not ensure well-being but creates a set of favorable conditions so that it may be implemented.

Certainly, the reform, transition, change, and the break play their own role. The fundamental option affirmed by the December revolution is to carry out a reform, and the assumption of these roles is inevitable and cannot be avoided.

At this time, the reform program has embarked on a positive road, and the problem that is posed is to implement it as swiftly and completely as possible, and to ensure that it encompasses all socioeconomic areas, because there is a strong interaction between them. This process does not only involve the government, but each citizen of Romania.

At the same time, once again and each time, we have to remember that the essential difficulties in the unfolding of the economy with viable and efficient results or with profits reside in the past and in the way in which the productive apparatus was set up and used in the centralized, supercentralized, and autarkic communist economy, and not necessarily in the reform.

The experience of all countries of the former communist bloc clearly indicates that, aside from the reform, there are no other solutions. Solutions to improve the current policy may exist, and the government has proposed and assumed a number of such solutions. Anyhow, what has been achieved in the 15 months of governing after the elections proves the courage and competence shown in implementing the program proposed on 28 June last year—I have to correct myself—this program and the reports presented by the prime minister in Parliament in October 1990 and February 1991. Thus, from the very beginning it was emphasized that we are going through a serious economic crisis, that to overcome it means reform through responsibility, professionalism, initiative, enterprising spirit, and managerial skill.

Senate Debates Role, Purpose of RBI

AU1809180391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1733 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 18/9/1991—Wednesday, 18 September, Romania's Senate started debates on the bill on the organisation and functioning of Romania's Bureau of Investigations, RBI.

The RBI Director Virgil Magureanu presented the bill and pointed out that its adoption represented a top necessity for the building, strengthening and good functioning of the state of law in Romania.

The speaker underlined that the recent events in the Soviet Union, the geo-political events triggered by the Republic of Moldova having got its independence, the civil war in Yugoslavia as well as the existence of covert territorial claims on Romania make it imperative for an anticipation capacity to be got as concerns Romania's national security. RBI has underscored that entry visas must be instituted at Romania's frontiers. Consequently, its director asked for a drastic regime as regards the persons who enter Romania, similar to that rightly used by all European countries, on account of international terrorism.

Referring to the role and the purpose of SRI [Romanian Intelligence Service], specialised in investigations, counter-espionage and antiterrorism, Mr. Virgil Magureanu opined that the bureau he is head of needed the help of all state institutions.

Federal

FEC Demands Urgent Meeting of Igalo Signatories

LD1909153191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—The Federal Executive Council [FEC], which is sitting in permanent session, has expressed its deep concern at the fact that a planned meeting in Igalo of the three Yugoslav signatories of the Igalo cease-fire agreement has not taken place. The government demands that this meeting be held urgently.

In this extremely disturbing and tragic situation, the FEC again draws attention to the obligations and responsibilities contained in this agreement which the signatories took upon themselves before both the Yugoslav and international public and organizations. Those signatories who fail to fulfill their obligations, thus endangering lives of many people and the country's future, will be called to account and even asked to resign, the FEC Information Secretariat says in its statement today.

Effects of Possible Markovic Resignation Viewed

LD2009033991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0416 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, September 18 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav parliament President Slobodan Gligorijevic said last night that the federal prime minister has someone to whom he can he resign—if he should decide to take that step.

In last night's Belgrade Television news, Gligorijevic said that, under the Constitution, the federal prime minister and the Federal Government can resign to the president of the federal parliament, and that the resignation is then considered by the chambers of federal parliament.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic said last week that if he and the Federal Government wanted to resign, they would have no-one to resign to. The Federal Assembly elected the current government composition when it was legal and legitimate, he had said.

Gligorijevic said last night that the effects of such a resignation might be the very thing to bring deputies together in the required number and to secure sessions of the Assembly. The work of the Yugoslav Assembly is blocked because deputies from Slovenia and Croatia are boycotting its sessions.

Gligorijevic assesed that a reconstruction of the Federal Government was necessary. However, he warned that there could be no changes in the Federal Government without federal parliament.

Prime Minister Markovic last week announced a government reshuffle. However, many are now asking if it is enough just to reconstruct a government which has been given a mandate by a parliament which is not functioning.

Markovic Asks Army To Explain Moscow Arms 'Deal'

LD2009015791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2157 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—[passage omitted] According to BORBA, the federal prime minister did not speak about the Army's involvement in Slovenia. Markovic reflected on this by saying that the Federal Executive Council [FEC] had decided to protect the Yugoslav border in this region, but as BORBA writes, no one ever did decide on the way to carry out the military intervention.

The prime minister opposed the Army's suggestion and decision that the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] abandon the state border in Slovenia. Despite his demand, he did not get any reply, BORBA writes, and adds that at that point Markovic contemplated together with Loncar resigning, as he realized that what had happened in Slovenia was, in effect, the beginning of the demise of Yugoslavia and the Army.

"The war that was transferred to Croatia—BORBA quotes Markovic's words at the government session—was a war which was to some extent triggered by the Croatian leadership's ill-conceived policy, the one that caused a great deal of discontent among the Serbs there."

Markovic maintains, BORBA writes, that the YPA should explain how and why "a team of Yugoslavs" headed by Kadijevic stayed in Moscow on 13 March, without notifying anyone, and talked with General Yazov, while it is still unknown what they talked about.

The president was later informed by Russia's leaders that Kadijevic's team had struck a deal—in contravention of official agreements between the governments of the two countries—for a huge amount of weaponry for the YPA, including rocket systems, aircraft, and helicopters.

According to BORBA, Markovic said that he found it necessary that he be given an explanation as to whether it was true that President Milosevic ordered Radovan Karadzic [Serb leader in Bosnia-Hercegovinia] to get in touch with General Uzelac from Bosanska Krajina "regarding the RAM program." The prime minster notes, BORBA writes, that he did not know what "RAM" meant, but was told that it was allegedly the program for a greater Serbia, and that the Serbs in Croatia had also been armed to this effect.

According to BORBA, Admiral Brovet did not agree with Markovic, as he noted that "in contrast to the prime minister and Van den Broek," he did see who was to blame for the escalation of the war in Croatia. BORBA states that FEC Vice President Aleksandar Mitrovic did not agree with the president's proposal either, but did

admit he had known that the weaponry and military equipment had been commissioned from the Soviet Union.

Markovic Threatens To Replace Kadijevic, Brovet

Markovic Statement

AU1909191791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] A curt statement on yesterday's session of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] was issued today and says that the FEC particularly examined the obligations and responsibilities of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense as a federal department.

We have learned from reliable sources that the Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic demanded that Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, and his deputy, Stane Brovet, submit their resignations. The same source claims that Markovic advocated his stand with accusations that the military leadership has broken loose and that it significantly contributes toward the escalation of the Yugoslav crisis. The Army, according to Markovic, started a war against Croatia and openly took sides with Serbia. At the same session Markovic, under the pretext of re-establishing peace and rescuing Army units, demanded that the Army cease all movements and activities on the territory of Croatia. Seventeen FEC members took part in the debate that followed Markovic's demand, and they all rejected his initiative. Although he remained completely isolated, Markovic threatened to replace Kadijevic and Brovet, referring to his alleged right to do so.

FEC Discusses Situation

LD2009142591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] At 1100 the Federal Executive Council resumed its session which started Wednesday. As on Wednesday, the discussion is focused on the role of the Yugoslav Army in Croatia and the resignations of General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, and his deputy Admiral Stane Brovet.

General Kadijevic was invited to attend today's session in view of the fact that he failed to attend yesterday's session to answer questions about the behavior so far of the Army and his own personal behavior, questions raised by the president of the Federal Executive Council. As has been learned, Kadijevic explained his failure to attend the session yesterday by saying: I have no time. I have to wage war.

Since March the Federal National Defense Secretary General Veljko Kadijevic has attended only two sessions of the Federal Government.

Government Rejects Request

LD2009090991 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0700 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] The Yugoslav Federal Government voted down the prime minister when he urged the dismissal of the minister of national defense and his deputy. Ante Markovic demanded the removal of Serbia's Veljko Kadijevic because Markovic is of the opinion that Kadijevic is responsible for the military leadership slipping out of political control. The Croatian politician who heads the Federal Government also urged that the Army should halt all troop movements in Croatia.

BORBA on Markovic Request

LD2009013191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2152 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 19 (TANJUG)—Television Belgrade tonight reported that it has learned from reliable sources that during yesterday's session of the Yugoslav Federal Government, Prime Minister Ante Markovic asked for the resignations of Federal Secretary of National Defence Army General Veljko Kadijevic and his deputy Admiral Stane Brovet.

The Belgrade daily BORBA, close to the federal government, in tomorrow's issue confirms from its sources that Markovic sought the resignations of Kadijevic and Brovet.

Croatian Television after last night's government session also reported that 'according to some information Ante Markovic asked for the resignations of the federal defence minister and his deputy.'

The federal government only announced from its session yesterday that 'it particularly reviewed the obligations and responsibilities of the federal defence secretariat.'

The federal government so far has not reacted to these claims.

According to Television Belgrade, the federal prime minister explained his demand by saying that the Army leadership had broken out of control.

According to Television Belgrade, Markovic demanded that the Army stop all deployment in Croatia.

The same source cites that the federal prime minister remained in minority, as 17 ministers rejected this proposal.

According to Television Belgrade, Ante Markovic said that he would take advantage of his right as mandator.

Citing that it has learned unofficially, tomorrow's issue of BORBA writes that 'if they do not do so, the prime minister will use his constitutional right and acquit Kadijevic and Brovet of their duties.'

Markovic, according to BORBA, at the same time noted that he was aware what this decision meant for him personally, even in the physical sense.

According to BORBA, Markovic said that the Army is neither Yugoslav nor does it belong to the people, and it is at the moment, involved in the civil war in Yugoslavia and if it is aligned to one of the warring sides. [sentence as received]

Markovic, accmrding to BORBA, warned that the war could spread to other parts of the country and that he holds the other participants, for instance the leadership in Croatia or the leaderhip in Serbia, responsible for this.

BORBA has learned that Markovic added that these people were elected by others, so they can render their accounts to them. The federal secretariat for national defence, however, is within the framework of the federal government, Markovic underscored according to BORBA.

Army Leadership Attitude Toward Markovic Viewed

LD2009101991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0926 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 20 (TANJUG)—'A sudden decision of Yugoslav deputy is interpreted in the Army leadership as preparing the ground for bringing peacekeeping troops to Yugoslavia, with which they (the Army leadership) would certainly not agree', the Belgrade daily BORBA writes today.

Quoting 'sources close to the Army leadership' and 'a high-ranking officer of the Army General Staff', BORBA says that Markovic's demand for the resignations of General of the Army Veljko Kadijevic and Admiral Stane Brovet followed 'an assessment that it would be necessary to break up the 'hardcore' members of the Army general staff and substitute them with more flexible ones who would end the war in Croatia'.

The paper goes on to say that 'the military leadership believes the resignations of its two top ranking officers—who are not even considering the possibility—would also mean an attempt to save the current leadership of the Croatian Democratic Union Party in the Republic of Croatia'.

'The Army wonders why Markovic has waited so long to reveal the rift in the Army and its supreme command which has been evident for over six months ... It is also known that for the past seven months General Kadijevic has not been attending government sessions, except in some cases, and that the Army does not want to remain under the command of the Presidency of Yugoslavia whose members are not able to agree on even the triflest matters', says BORBA.

Military circles link Markovic's intention 'with his delicate position as federal prime minister and attempts to reconstruct the government' and conclude that this move 'could definitely break up the Army'.

Speculating about the plans of the military leadership in case the two officers decide to retain their posts, BORBA says that the general staff perhaps has its own plan about the resolving of the Yugoslav crisis.

International

Mitterrand: UN Should Discuss Crisis Immediately

AU2009121791 Paris AFP in English 1204 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Weimar, Germany, Sept 20 (AFP)—French President Francois Mitterrand on Friday called on the United Nations to "immediately" discuss the Yugoslav crisis. "It is a matter of absolute urgency that the United Nations be approached and that it take position," he said as he wound up a three-day German tour.

The German Foreign Ministry later said French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas had told his German counterpart Friday that Paris was going to convene a U.N. Security Council meeting to discuss the Yugoslav crisis. France currently holds the rotating chairmanship of the Council.

"The U.N. can and should intervene with its own authority," Mitterrand said. "It can mandate or support action by the (European) Community, which would give us backing."

Mitterrand stood by a Franco-German plan to send a European buffer force to Yugoslavia. The plan was unveiled Thursday but was immediately blocked by a group of EC members, led by Britain, which feared their troops could get bogged down in the civil war because there is no truce between Croatian and Serbian combatants.

"If the United Nations feels it should not interfere, the community should continue to consider that it is its duty to intervene," Mitterrand told a press conference.

"In any case, it would be much better if the United Nations could mandate or support the community's moves," he said, adding that U.N. approval would be a "prior and necessary act" to any intervention in Yugoslavia.

Earlier, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Germany backed the Canadian and Austrian initiative Thursday to have the United Nations Security Council debate the Yugoslav crisis.

Genscher also warned that the Community should not display signs of discord.

This, he contended, would encourage the Yugoslav Federal Army in its campaign against the breakaway Republic of Croatia.

Mitterrand flew from Dresden to Weimar, where he laid a wreath at the Buchenwald concentration camp.

Croatia's Separovic Says Foreign Intervention Possible

LD1909205191 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Telephone interview with Croatian Foreign Minister Zvonomir Separovic in The Hague by Inka Eterovic on 19 September; first paragraph is announcer's introduction—live or recorded]

[Text] The peace conference on Yugoslavia in The Hague today held its third round without great results, as was the case with the previous two. The foreign ministers of the Yugoslav republics left without determining a new date for the continuation of the conference. Lord Carrington, chairman of the conference, did not hold a news conference. These are signs that The Hague conference is in a state of crisis, that it is difficult to talk about peace while violence goes on in Croatia; while the Army—as Slovene Minister Rupel said—is killing children, women, and civilians and destroying property. This is why the conference adopted the condition and conclusion that until the fighting stops, the conference will not go on.

[Eterovic] Mr. Separovic, this is Croatian Television; Inka Eterovic, foreign political editor. We are on the line to The Hague. First question: What is the mood in The Hague?

[Separovic] The mood is good. We have succeeded in achieving what we wanted. Lord Carrington kept his promise. We reminded him seven days ago that the conference on Yugoslavia—that is, the peace conference, as it is now called—as envisaged, makes no sense unless there is a cease-fire. Since a cease-fire has not taken place, as we informed the conference at the beginning today, the conference ended with the following conclusion: The conference on Yugoslavia is suspended, and it will not continue unless a real cease-fire takes place. This is exactly what we wanted.

[Eterovic] Another question: Is there any possiblity of sending to Yugoslavia, to our areas, that is, is there any possibility of foreign intervention in Yugoslavia?

[Separovic] There is such a possibility, but this will not be easy. At the ministers' conference, attended by the foreign ministers of the Yugoslav republics, Serbia objected to this. We feel there are reasons [for intervention]. We proposed that Lord Carrington convey our wish, and we are also in contact with several foreign ministers of the European Community and the Western European Union—both of them are meeting today—whom we told, and they heard it quite clearly, that Croatia by itself, by its own forces, burdened by the embargo and faced by the terrible force of this alienated Serbian army and Serbia as a republic, cannot endure such pressure, overcome the adversary and aggressor, and preserve its territory without international help.

[Eterovic] Mr. Separovic, has this decision already been made? According to the reports at my disposal, this is supposed to happen tonight under the chairmanship of Hans Van den Broek.

[Separovic] This decision has not yet been made. The conference of the EC Council of Ministers has only just started; and the conference of the Western European Union, which includes nine countries, will also be held late tonight. We hope in any case this will be discussed; but the possibility of adopting a positive decision is not great, at least not in the immediate future. There is resistance, especially by Great Britain and some other countries that are not as interested in the problem, for instance Germany, France, and Italy; and lately Mr. Van den Broek changed his attitude.

Presidency Office Rejects Mesic Letter to UN

LD1909184791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, September 19 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav state Presidency information office announced today that a letter by Presidency President Stjepan Mesic addressed to the president of the United Nations Security Council, cannot be treated as the stand of the collective head of state, and "certainly not as a formal request for the undertaking of any U.N. procedures on Yugoslavia."

The announcement underscores that the eight-member Presidency which is made up of representatives of the six republics and two provinces in Yugoslavia, is the supreme constitutional authority in Yugoslavia for questions brought up by Mesic in his letter.

The announcement further says that because of this, relevant information has been dispatched to the UN Security Council president, stating that "the Yugoslav state Presidency has not come to any decision concerning the questions brought up in Stjepan Mesic's letter, and particularly concerning the decision on calling UN peace-keeping forces or any other forces to Yugoslavia."

The announcement recalls that "under the Federal Constitution, Yugoslavia is represented within the country and abroad, solely by the Yugoslav state Presidency as the collective head of state, and that the Presidency president can do so, only, when he has been empowered by special Yugoslav state Presidency decisions."

According to the announcement, "Mesic's letter arrived at the U.N. with an additional act from the Croatian foreign ministry and was delivered via the Croatian representational office in Washington which has no diplomatic status and is headed by Dr. Golem, a former Croatian minister and a U.S. citizen."

"Top U.N. officials, including the Security Council's chief legal adviser, immediately assessed that the letter was not proper and could not be taken into consideration," of which the Security Council president was informed, as set out in the announcement.

Government Criticizes EC's Import Suspension

LD1909121891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0949 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 19 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government today described the European Community's intention to suspend the import of livestock and related products from Yugoslavia as "a primarily political measure", and demanded that urgent steps be taken to prevent its application.

Commenting on a draft proposal to be reviewed by the EC commission in Brussels next week, the federal agricultural secretariat said in a statement that such a step would sever business ties between over 20 Yugoslav firms and their partners in the EC countries. If a mutually acceptable solution is not found, Yugoslavia will be forced to resort to all the available multilateral procedures and mechanisms, the statement added.

Slovenia, Croatia To Boycott Hague Meeting

AU1909135991 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The Hague, Sept 19 (AFP)—The representatives of breakaway republics Croatia and Slovenia announced here Thursday they were boycotting the European Community-sponsored peace conference until a ceasefire is respected in Yugoslavia.

Croatian Foreign Minister Zvonimir Separovic and his Slovenian counterpart Dimitri Rupel made the announcement at a press conference at the end of a session of the peace conference chaired by Lord Carrington.

Milosevic Discusses Hague Conference Continuation

AU1909184291 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 91

["Exclusive interview" with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia, by Milorad Komrakov; in a Belgrade street, date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Komrakov] Good Day, Mr. President. I would like to ask you to answer only two questions for Belgrade Television about the continuation of the conference in The Hague. It is a fact that the peace conference on Yugoslavia was continued in The Hague today. Does that represent an encouraging sign for a solution to the Yugoslav crisis?

[Milosevic] I think that the answer must be positive. This certainly represents an encouragement. In fact, the very fact that the conference has continued is a great encouragement, because the entire Yugoslav and world public could certainly see for themselves that there have been many attempts recently at preventing the conference and blocking it. The most drastic attempts at blocking the conference are the refusals to maintain the cease-fire. However, I think that this evil has its good side, too, because the entire world could see who doesn't care about a cease-fire and who wants to impose political solutions by force, something that will certainly not succeed.

[Komrakov] You have held several meetings with Lord Carrington so far. What are your impressions from these meetings?

[Milosevic] Well, I did not hold several meetings, but two. One was in The Hague and another in Herceg Novi the day before yesterday. I think that one can doubtlessly conclude that what is involved is an extremely honest intention to contribute to creating conditions for a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis. I believe that after the talks we held, Lord Carrington, as chairman of the European Conference on Yugoslavia, has a completely clear idea that the Republic of Serbia is not in conflict with anybody in this country, but that what is involved is state terror that the Croatian authorities are perpetrating against the Serbian population, something which—considering the large number of European observers—I hope, is evident and clear to the entire world, and that the Republic of Serbia itself wants to do everything with a view to implementing a cease-fire and creating conditions in which it will be possible to solve the Yugoslav crisis peacefully and by political means. That means that if the situation is peaceful, then the right of every people to self-determination must be respected. It is known to you that we do not dispute anybody's right to establish his own national state if he is using his right to self-determination, but the Serbian people and all other peoples who want to remain in Yugoslavia and want to preserve Yugoslavia enjoy the same such right.

[Komrakov] Mr. President, thank you for this talk.

[Milosevic] Thank you.

Slovenian Foreign Minister Says Hague Talks 'Gloomy'

LD1909214991 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Statement by Slovenian Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel in Ljubljana after returning from The Hague peace conference on 19 September—recorded]

[Text] Our delegation and the Croatians have proposed to postpone, to defer, or to freeze the conference because of the hostilities in Croatia. We considered that it was necessary to establish a cease-fire before any future arrangement on the territory of former Yugoslavia can be seriously discussed. The main point, as I said at the

beginning, was this peace agrement itself, its validity and efficacy. I thought it was right that the conference should be suspended, although we (?did not finish it), until there is a cease-fire.

Lord Carrington said he doubted very much about the engagement of European peacekeeping forces. It has been agreed that until the next meeting—we do not know when it will take place—both vice chairmen should attentively monitor and follow the situation. We could then meet again if there is sufficient data or proof that a cease-fire has really taken place.

I think that today me met in a much gloomier mood, so to speak, so gloomy that Lord Carrington at the departure said we should not be so gloomy, we should not give the media the impression that it is so bad, because the media will then only report the gloomy side—making the situation even worse. I think that his role is very difficult—just as it is, of course, very difficult for us. I would say that for us it has become politically and also technically very difficult to participate in such a conference, which, as I already said, makes force almost legitimate.

Macedonia's Gligorov Meets With Genscher

AU2009100591 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Sep 91

[Report by "C.G.": "The Macedonian President Meets With Genscher"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 September—Following talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and members of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee in Bonn on 19 September, Macedonian President Gligorov called upon the Western European countries to wait only a few more days to see whether the cease-fire in Yugoslavia is being observed. He said that if the war continues, it would mean that the peace conference in The Hague has remained unsuccessful. Nonetheless, in that case, the Europeans should not give up their efforts. If the cease-fire is not implemented, "other options must be considered," and the possibility cannot be ruled out that this would mean sending a peace-keeping force to the region. Gligorov added that while Macedonia is not involved in the war, there is the "real danger" that the war might spread to Bosnia- Hercegovina and finally to Kosovo and Macedonia. Macedonia intends to take part in a future loose Yugoslav confederation. However, if such a confederation were not to come about, Macedonia would call for international recognition, said Gligorov.

Some Soldiers Return From Hungary

LD1909212791 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The majority of the [Yugoslav] soldiers who arrived in Hungary the day before yesterday, and who asked authorities for refugee status, have returned to Yugoslavia. Of the 75 Yugoslavs, of various nationalities, 62 left Hungary this afternoon after the Refugee Affairs Office made it possible for them to speak to the Yugoslav Embassy and purchased train tickets for them. The 13 Yugoslavs who have remained here have so far not disclosed their future plans.

Second Military Convoy Reported Leaving Belgrade

AU2009120891 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 20 (AFP)—A huge Yugoslav Army armored and support column of over 400 vehicles was poised on the border of Croatia Friday less than a day after Europe ruled out intervening in Yugoslavia's civil war.

Western diplomats in Belgrade said a second large military convoy left the Yugoslav capital in the direction of Croatia early Friday and that more units were expected to head towards the breakaway republic.

Any hopes of stopping the escalating war have now turned to the United Nations, with Germany and France backing an initiative by Canada and Austria to have the U.N. Security Council debate the Yugoslav crisis.

The column was apparently readying for a major attack on two stubbornly resisting Croatian towns. Croatian radio said at 11:00 a.m. (0900 GMT) that about 70 tanks and infantry units had taken combat positions near the frontier town of Sid, in the republic of Serbia, 120 kms (70 miles) west of Belgrade. The column of tanks, armored troop transports, and mobile bridges left Belgrade Thursday with a large number of trucks packed with reserve troops. It stopped in Sid.

Another convoy of 100 vehicles carrying reservists and sanitary supplies traveled through Belgrade early Friday in the direction of Croatia, Western diplomats said in Belgrade. Further convoys were expected, they said.

It was the largest deployment of the Yugoslav Army to the border of the breakaway Croatian Republic since fighting erupted after Croatia declared independence on June 25.

The Yugoslav troops poised on the Croatian border were only 15 kilometers (nine miles) east of Vukovar, a Croatian town that has become a symbol of resistance after weathering three weeks of attacks from Serbian separatist fighters and the Yugoslav Federal Army. Also in the region is the Croatian town of Vinkovci, which was under attack Friday.

Several cease-fires mediated by the European Community (EC) have failed but West European nations have ruled out immediately sending a peacekeeping force to Yugoslavia.

At the Hague Thursday, the EC said it would not send troops to bolster its three-month effort to stop the

fighting. Britain led the opposition to a Franco-German proposal for a peacekeeping force, citing its unhappy experience with insurgency in Northern Ireland.

EC foreign ministers agreed instead to study much less ambitious options to support the Community's beleaguered ceasefire observers in Croatia.

In Bonn, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Germany backs an initiative by Canada and Austria to have the U.N. Security Council debate the Yugoslav crisis. Canada and Austria called for the U.N. debate Thursday.

French President Francois Mitterrand said in Weimer, Germany, Friday that the United Nations should "without delay" take a position on Yugoslavia's civil war. France is currently chairman of the Security Council.

Genscher warned that the EC should not display signs of discord, saying to do so would encourage the Yugoslav Federal Army in its campaign against the breakaway Republic of Croatia.

Yugoslav troops attacked for the first time Friday morning at 5:00 a.m. (0300 GMT) the Croatian town of Nasice, 200 kms (120 miles) west of Belgrade to break a siege of an army barracks by Croatian soldiers, Croatian radio reported. Some 80 mortar shells hit the town, mainly striking electrical installations and water reservoirs.

In Slavonia in northeast Croatia, Croatian National Guard forces shot down three warplanes, the Croatian radio said.

There was also fighting in Banija, south of the Croatian capital Zagreb and in the Adriatic port of Zadar. The radio said the Army was destroying its installations at several spots to keep them from falling into Croatian hands.

Early Friday, there was a 45-minute air raid in Zagreb, but no attack.

Four Yugoslav planes Friday bombed the Adriatic seacoast town of Sibenik, where there has been fighting over the past week.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic has called for Defense Minister Veljko Kadijevic to resign, saying the Federal Army had become involved in the civil war on the side of Serbian nationalists.

He said he would fire General Kadijevic and his deputy Admiral Stane Brovet if they did not step down, the daily paper BORBA reported in Belgrade Thursday.

Croatia

BORBA Reports Defection of Defense Official

LD2009112291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0958 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, September 20 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily BORBA today reports, quoting Croatian Television, that Admiral Bozidar Grubisic, assistant federal secretary for national defence and former commander of the naval district, is among the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) members who have surrendered to the Croatian Armed Forces.

Admiral Grubisic was also a high-ranking official in the Yugoslav Communist Party and, as BORBA learns, he has already placed himself under the command of the paramilitary formations of the Croatian National Guard Corps.

BORBA says that Yugoslav Navy Admiral Sveto Letica, the first admiral who surrendered, has already been appointed commander of the Croatian Navy.

It was also rumoured that current commander of the Naval District Admiral Mile Kandic was also preparing the same move, but this was denied by, among other things, a recording of a talk between him and the forces which are attackingthe Croatian port-city of Sibenik, in which this admiral orders that the attacks on the city continue.

Tudjman, New Defense Minister Visit 'Frontline'

LD2009114391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1104 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Sep (Tanjug)—Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, this morning visited Novska in the company of the new Croatian Defense Minister Gojko Susko, and Assistant Internal Affairs Minister Slavko Degoricija.

As reported in Zagreb, Franjo Tudjman visited "the frontline" of the Croatian defense forces in the village of Rajic. On return from Rajic, he held talks with his hosts in Novska and left for Zagreb after an air raid alert in Novska.

Air Force Bombs Djakovo; MiG's Believed Downed

LD1909175391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Zdravka Dejan reports that the Air Force unexpectedly began bombing Djakovo at 1810. A barrage of fire could be heard. The emergency center has reported that the Djakovo antiaircraft defense has most probably shot down both aircraft— a parachute was spotted near the village of Vucevci and another near Fond. This is an as yet unconfirmed report. It is thought that the planes involved were MiG 29's. The barracks in Dracice came under machinegun fire.

The sound of gunfire came from several locations in the town. All we know for the time being is that one house is on fire. We have no details about casusaltics or damage.

Submarines Stationed Off Sibenik

AU1909181391 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Walter Erdelitsch report from Zagreb]

[Excerpt] The surroundings of the port city of Sibenik were bombed again this morning—for the fifth time in two days. In the city itself it continues to be dangerous because snipers are hiding in several places. Four civilians have been hit so far. The sea blockade of the most important ports on the Adriatic Sea continues from Istria down to Dubrovnik. Two submarines have assumed positions off Sibenik. [passage omitted]

Army Opens Fire on Own Barracks; 15 Killed

AU2009080791 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The Crisis Headquarters of the Ogulin commune stated today, as HINA reported, that in very fierce fighting in the last two days the Croatian armed forces destroyed two tanks and one MiG 21. The barracks in Ostarije are surrounded by the Croatian Defense Forces. The Crisis Headquarters holds the view that the barracks might soon peacefully surrender.

The Yugoslav People's Army fired special missiles on the barracks and warehouses in Skradnik. In other words, it opened fire on its own positions in this barracks, which was about to surrender. Fifteen members of the Yugoslav People's Army were killed in this attack.

No Change in Okucani Crisis Area

AU2009081091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0740 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Gojko Serbula report]

[Text] There has been no change whatsoever in the crisis area of Bosanska Gradiska and Okucani since last night. The night was characterized by sporadic exchanges of fire. It was the members of the Guard and the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs that were opening fire first. Soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Okucani Territorial Defense responded mainly with gun and mortar fire.

Very few people in this region believe in the end of armed operations, because the Croatian forces are well dug in near the village of Pivare, south east of Okucani, in the Prasnik Woods, Slavonski Mackovac, along the banks of the river Sava some five km downstream from Bosanska and Stara Gradiska.

Members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are mainly carrying out attacks the Yugoslav People's Army and Serbian villages from these positions under the cover of night.

The fighting that has been waged so far has inflicted enormous material damage to many Serbian houses in Okucani, Gredjani, Covac, Medari, (?Ratkovac), Donji Bogicevci, and Dubovac.

The Croatian Forces have burned more than 50 houses. Many animals have been killed and crops have been abandoned. What is most tragic is that in the last 20 days more than 30 members of the Territorial Defense, civilians, and the soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army have lost their lives. Several dozens of people were wounded and will remain invalids forever.

AFP: Neofascist Militias To Be 'Eliminated'

AU2009084491 Paris AFP in English 0830 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Sept 20 (AFP)—Neo-fascist militias which have sprung up in Croatia and are revolving around the secessionist republic's national guard will be "eliminated," a senior Croatian official said.

Information Minister Branko Salaj told AFP it was time to do "a lot of housecleaning, and eliminate these militias," which he said were tarnishing Croatia's image by surrounding themselves with "Ustachi symbols."

The Ustachi were Croatian fascists who collaborated with the Nazis during World War II, when hundreds of thousands of Serbs were killed in Croatia.

Salaj's remarks, made Thursday, follow recent reports by the international media that extremist groupings had emerged in Croatia, sparking fears that fascism was making a comeback.

One of these groups, the Black Legion, formed of 300 Croats and a handful of Serbs, two Frenchmen and a German, told AFP recently that they took orders directly from Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

"The president has nothing to do with them," Salaj said.

One of the tasks of Croatia's new defence minister, Gojko Susak, will be to deal with these "dubious units," Salaj said.

The fighters could be integrated into the republic's regular defence force if they agreed to accept military discipline and to reject the extremists and their Ustachi symbols, Salaj said. Failing that, they will be disarmed, he said.

He said it would be unacceptable for "the behavior of Croatian forces to be dictated by extremist political convictions."

Sibenik Reported Quiet; Gunboat Fires on Split

LD2009084691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Sibenik was quiet overnight except for sporadic gunfire. The people of Sibenik have been in their shelters for four days, not because the danger of air attacks continues. Croatian air defenses so far have shot down four planes; our fighters have captured military facilities in Mandalina; and 160 soldiers and officers have surrendered. Enemy tanks are still positioned in the vicinity of the town. A similar situation prevails in Vodice.

At 0230 this morning, Split reverberated with automatic weapons fire. Gunboat 405 of the occupying navy opened fire to provide protection for a transport ship returning from Divulje, where boxes with unknown contents had been unloaded.

Provocations by the Serbian Army went on throughout the night. Navy ships kept switching their engines on and off. Infantry troops continued to disembark from Navy ships. The aggressor shelled its own positions near Kozjak, setting fire to an area where an intelligence and a radio center were situated. Obviously the Yugoslav Army wanted to destroy the two facilities before withdrawing. Some technical military equipment was also transferred from Kozjak by helicopters.

Takeover of Army Facilities in Zadar Reported

LD2009092691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Toni Pajkin reporting from Zadar]

[Text] Air raid sirens were sounded in Zadar at 0935 this morning, sending people to shelters.

An attempt by the enemy to break through the front 20 km from Zadar was repulsed, and the enemy was forced to retreat. The attack was launched by the enemy at 2030 last night near Zeleni Hrast, near the main Adriatic freeway. First to come under attack was Slivnica, followed by Rupalj and Jalici. Posedarje was also shelled. Mortar fire went on till 0200 this morning, and by 0400 the enemy was forced to retreat beyond the positions it had captured earlier.

Several hours before this attack the Serbo-occupying Army, assisted by Serbian terrorists, attacked Nadin from its position at Debelo Brdo, where an artillery testing ground is situated .

At the same time an infantry breakthrough was attempted from the direction of Donje Biljane, which the defenders of Nadin repulsed. According to latest reports, there were no casualties.

Zadar was exceptionally quiet overnight. Since this morning, the Croatian flag has been flying on the mast inside the barracks at Djil. The entire technical maintanance battalion of the 405th rear- base defected to the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia and the courageous defenders of the Zadar region. It is expected that the last bastions of communism in the center of Zadar will soon be handed over to the town's authorities.

Army Column Deploys as Two Sections

LD2009104891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] The column that arrived overnight in the Sid area from the direction of Belgrade has been formed into a combat line. One section has advanced toward Lipovac and the other toward Nijemci. Trucks with reservists are at the moment still in the area of Tovarnik. A column of tanks that approached Nijemci was intercepted. After a tank was destroyed, Serbian occupying forces opened fire at the village from a distance of one kilometer.

In the area of Vukovar, fierce fighting is under way. Croatian defense forces have gained the initiative. The road through Bogdanovci, blocked by Serbian occupying units, is about to be cleared. The occupying Army is no longer attacking Vinkovci from the Djuro Salaj barracks. Croatian armed forces are trying to ascertain the purpose of building work that has been going on for the last five years inside the barracks. It is suspected that a system of underground tunnels has been built that is now hiding officers, soldiers, and terrorists.

Fighting in Slavonia, Dalmatia Reported

LD2009111191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0937 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Zagreb, Osijek, Knin, September 20 (TANJUG)—Fierce fighting between Croatian forces, on the one side, and Serbian territorial defence units and members of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), on the other, continued in Vukovar and its vicinity last night.

Croatian radio reported that this city in Eastern Croatia close to the border with Serbia's Vojvodina province came under strong artillery fire this morning, but there are no reports about casualties.

According to Serbian sources, the city 'is about to fall into the hands of the Territorial Defence and the Army.'

The Vinkovci JNA barracks, which are besieged by Croatian forces are still under strong fire.

Military sources assess that the barracks in this city are 'holding very well' and add that not a single part of the barracks has fallen into the hands of the Croatian forces.

Croatian forces have also surrounded the barracks in Nasice, some 60 km west of Osijek. Military sources claim that the units in that barracks are also successfully defending their position and have suffered no casualties.

Croatian radio reported this morning that a ceasefire was declared in Nasice and that negotiations have begun, at the proposal of the barracks commander, about the conditions under which the ceasefire should hold.

After strong pressure from Croatian forces in the past two days, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Army from the Osijek barracks, the JNA, military sources report, has become consolidated and firmly established its ranks in the entire territory of eastern Croatia.

A JNA officer from this region told TANJUG this morning that the Army in this part of Croatia 'now has the initiative' and claims that the units are in Sid.

Croatian radio also reported about sporadic gunfire in the region of Okucani and Petrinja, but did not mention any large-scale conflicts.

It is still very difficult to establish communications with cities in Dalmatia, so that there are very few reports from that region this morning.

Fighting continued last night near Sibenik, a port-city in central Dalmatia, between Croatian forces and JNA members, who are trying to break a blockade of JNA units and military facilities. There are no details about these conflicts yet.

Croatian radio reported that it was quiet later during the night but that fires are raging around this city.

Tank Column Reported 'Successfully Intercepted'

LD2009122391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Heavy fighting is under way on a fresh battlefront in Croatia near the village of Tovarnik, where a section of the tank and infantry column that left Sid this morning in the direction of Vukovar was successfully intercepted.

Bridge Destroyed Over River Lika at Budak

LD2009112391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Last night after 1800 the occupying army bombed and destroyed the bridge on the River Lika at Budak [north of Gospic]. The force of the explosion shattered the bridge and its arches sending the structure crashing into the river. As a result, traffic cannot use the Gospic-Stari Licki Osik road. The explosions also destroyed and damaged several houses and farm buildings near the bridge.

Enemy aircraft also bombed the positions of Croatian Defense Forces along the Stari Licki Osik-Lipe-Bilajska Ulica-Licki Novi line. Terrorists used mortars from the usual directions. A shell killed one guardsman and injured two others.

Swiss Journalist Reported Missing in Croatia

AU2009113091 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Bern, Sept 20 (AFP)—A Swiss radio reporter, Damien Ruedin, who was with a French journalist killed in the war-torn Yugoslav Republic of Croatia on Thursday, is missing, his employers at Radio Suisse Romande said here Friday.

Foreign Ministry sources said the Swiss consulate in Zagreb was trying to locate the journalist, named by his employers as Damien Ruedin.

A ministry spokesman said "if he is alive, we believe he may have been taken to a hospital in the region."

Pierre Blanchet, 47, from the French magazine NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, was killed when the car he was travelling in hit a mine in Petrinja, 60 kilometres (35 miles) southeast of the Croatian capital Zagreb.

A Radio Suisse Romande technician, Patrick Riganti, 32, was injured in the blast and operated on for head and leg injuries in the town of Sisak. A hospital source in Sisak, where he was taken, said his life was out of danger. The radio said its directors had managed to speak with him early Friday and that Riganti was "doing better."

He told them that he was in the back seat while Ruedin and Blanchet were in the front seat of the car.

The radio said in a statement Friday that the three were "apparently approaching a federal army barracks" when their vehicle struck the mine.

Four other journalists, a German and three Croatians, have been killed since the start of fighting in Yugoslavia. Two Soviet journalists are also missing.

Serbia

Milosevic Pledges All Efforts for Peace

LD1909203391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2004 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 19 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic tonight said that Serbia on its part will do everything for the cessation fire in Croatia and the peaceful settlement of the Yugoslav crisis.

In a statement for Belgrade television, Milosevic assessed as encouraging the continuation of the conference on Yugoslavia in The Hague. According to Milosevic, the Yugoslav and world public was able to see attempts for thwarting and blocking the conference.

The world was also able to see, Milosevic said, who is not interested in a ceasefire and who wishes to impose by force their own political solution, which of course they will not succeed in doing, as he put it.

Milosevic said that chairman of the conference on Yugoslavia Lord Carrington "has a clear picture that Serbia is not in conflict with anyone in Yugoslavia but rather that it is a question of state terrorism imposed by the Croatian authorities against Serbs living in this republic."

Speaking about Lord Carrington's engagement, Milosevic said that his intention was extremely honorable in wanting to create conditions for a peaceful solution of the Yugoslav crisis.

Milosevic reiterated the stand that Serbia does not dispute any people the right to self-determination, but at the same time demands this right for the Serbian people in Croatia and all other peoples wishing to remain in Yugoslavia.

Belgrade TV Bypasses Zagreb, Links To Eurovision

LD1909191191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—As of today, Belgrade television will engage in Eurovision exchanges without having to go through the center in Zagreb, Belgrade television reported this evening.

In this way, Croatian television will no longer be able to prevent Belgrade film coverage from reaching the European audience.

Red Cross Registers 104,558 Croatian Refugees

LD1909204991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 19 (TANJUG)—A total of 104,558 refugees from Croatia have been registered in Serbia so far, according to the figures of the Serbian Red Cross.

Of the total number, 44,983 refugees are accommodated in the province of Vojvodina, 684 in the province of Kosovo and 58,891 in Serbia proper.

The number of refugees from Croatia rose by 2,414 compared with yesterday.

Croatian Minister: Serbs Planning All-Out Attack

LD2009071291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0114 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] London, Sept 20 (TANJUG)—The foreign minister of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, Zvonimir Separovic, told British Television last night that Serb-led forces were planning an all-out attack on Croatian territory, and sought international military assistance.

In an interview given to Channel Four, Separovic said that columns of tanks and heavy artillery were starting from the Republic of Serbia for an offensive.

'This is only the beginning of what they have not done before. This time it is an open attack. It is an all-out aggression on Croatia', Separovic insisted.

In his view, 'the world must help Croatia and send troops to prevent a terrible aggression.' He said he believed such an action was necessary, if not from the European Community, then from the United Nations.

'Failing that, our nation will be left at the mercy of a powerful military force and Serbian soldiers who are striving to materialize their dream of a greater Serbia,' Separovic said in conclusion.

Slavonian Men in Serbia Asked to Attend 'Talk'

AU1909204491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The Headquarters of the Western Slavonia Territorial Defense today appealed to all men, aged between 20 and 60 years from the 15 communes of the Serbian Autonomous Region Western Slavonia, who are at the moment staying on Serbian territory to come for a talk in the Hall of Trade Unions in Belgrade tomorrow at 1300. The appeal does not specify what the nature of the talk will be.

Response to Mobilization in Banja Luka Corps 'Good'

AU1909151791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Kosta Krajincanic report]

[Text] Some 200 young men set off from Banja Luka this morning to serve their nation, on this occasion, in wartime. They were seen off by their parents, friends, and numerous Banja Luka residents. The Command of Banja Luka Corps emphasizes that the response to the mobilization is very good, despite the persistent antiwar propaganda waged, primarily, by the Party of Democratic Action [SDA]. It has been observed that the president of the Prijedor commune personally urged the young Muslims not to respond to the call-up. Special posters were printed for this purpose, and threats have also been made.

Despite all this, 300 volunteers reported to the Kozara barracks, and 100 volunteers in Knezica. The volunteers most often do not contact the military command but rather volunteer to the Territorial Defense, that is to say, they go straight to the villages that are being defended. Some of these villages look dreadful today. Bubovac and Gredjani, Covac, Kosovac, all look like ghost towns. Burned down, demolished houses, their interiors ripped apart, dead cattle, destroyed property—that is what the Croatian forces left behind while running away from the Serbian defenders.

The headquarters of the Okucani Territorial Defense report that the forces of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and of the National Guard have been broken up on the line Bosanska Gradiska—Okucani, but there are still some enclaves with Croatian forces left. The clearing of those is in process. Along the highway and in the

direction of the Strug Canal the units of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army are guarding these places from new Ustasha [word indistinct].

Long Mechanized Columns Head West From Belgrade

LD1909150391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—Long columns of mechanized Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] units passed through Belgrade today along the main Belgrade-Zagreb highway. Eyewitnesses claim that the military columns were heading toward the western exits of the city.

Military sources have not announced any movements of the YPA units. Unlike in Vojvodina, Serbia proper, Banjaluka, Titograd, and other parts of the country, mobilization has not been carried out in Belgrade.

Croatian, Army Moves Near Sibenik Reported

LD1909172791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Knin, Sept. 19 (TANJUG)—Not a single unit of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) or barrack in Sibenik, a town in central Dalmatia, has surrendered to the Croatian National Guard and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Croatia, the Knin Corps Command announced today.

During last night, the forces of the National Guard and of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have reassembled around the road Drnis-Sibenik and around Sinj, towns in central Dalmatia.

Around noon today, the Croatian forces have set off with all forces available to the bridge between Sibenik and Vodice, under the control of the JNA, in order to join with the units of the Croatian Guard and the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Vodice area, but were unsuccessful.

Surrounded JNA units, which are in their barracks, are supported by the forces of the Knin Corps.

The Corps Command has enlisted new forces in order to secure communications towards Sibenik, and in the war operations zone in general.

Army Closing In on Vukovar

AU2009150291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] The line of combat in Vukovar is moving closer and closer to the center of the town. Another 300 tanks have arrived in the suburbs of Vukovar. Mirko Stankovic reports:

[Stankovic] While yesterday we were reporting on the front being shifted toward the center of town from the direction of Borovo Naselje, last night and this morning the tanks of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army have broken through the defense line of the members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the members of the so-called National Guard in the area of the local community of Braca Radic. The action was carried out together with the members of the Territorial Defense of the Serbian villages and all this with strong support from artillery and mortars. The entire southwestern part of Vukovar is now in the hands of the Territorial Defense.

The battle line was also moved toward the town center from the eastern and southwestern sides. House after house is being cleared. In brief, the Army is closing in on Vukovar and the [Croatian] defense is cracking. New armored forces arrived last night and during the night in the area of battle operations from the direction of Belgrade and Tuzla. It is estimated that some 300 tanks and other mechanized devices [efektiva] have arrived in the Sid region.

The inhabitants of Osijek spent the whole night in shelters. Strong fire is being returned from Baranja, Tenja, and Bijelo Brdo, especially in the suburbs of Podravlje and Jug 2 in the lower part of the town. Josipovac and Ernestinovo have not been spared either. It is rumored that strong forces of MUP [Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs] and the so-called National Guard are concentrated there. On several occasions they were shelled by the Air Force which inflicted heavy losses on them. Approximately [words indistinct] Nasice, that is to say, the barracks of the local garrison of the Yugoslav People Army, but the attack was successfully repulsed. The Air Force also took part in these operations.

Only some residents of Vinkovci went to work this morning. That means that only those services that are necessary for the most vital needs were working. All other residents are in cellars, because the town on the Bosut is being shelled with projectiles from all sides. This is a response to yesterday's bombardment of Mirkovci and some other Serbian villages. Material damage is enormous, while there is no mention of casualties.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Paper Says Assassination of Izetbegovic Planned

LD2009101691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0837 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo, September 20 (TANJUG)—Today's Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE learns from 'reliable sources' that the assassination of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency President Lija Izetbegovic had been planned. The daily says that the assassin was 'engaged from the ranks of hired killers' and that he was 'to kill President Izetbegovic in the next 10-15 days for a price of 500,000 German marks.'

OSLOBODJENJE also reports, quoting the same sources, that the head of a Muslim organization in

Bosnia-Hercegovina and the extremist Serbian emigration were ready to provide the money. The daily further says that its reporter was told in the Bosnia- Hercegovina Interior Ministry that they have information about the planning of this assassination.

OSLOBODJENJE further reports that the 'assassination of Alija Izetbegovic could have been used as an immediate cause for civil war in Bosnia-Hercegovina.' However, the main motive of those who hired the killer, OSLOBODJENJE claims, is the 'forcible prevention of the proclamation of the sovereignty of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the international recognition of its status, such as other Yugoslav republics-states enjoy,' OSLOBODJENJE says in closing.

Bosnian Minister Wants Western Peacekeeping Troops

LD1909211191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Telephone interview with Mohamed Cengic, deputy prime minister of Bosnia-Hercegovina, by Hajnal Mate; Cengic speaks in Serbo-Croatian with Hungarian translation; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Mate] In your opinion, how long can it be hoped that Bosnia-Herzegovina will be left out of the war, since the fighting goes on all around?

[Cengic] Bosnia-Hercegovina is in a predicament already from several points of view. The problem here is not only that the two enemies practically shoot at each other over our heads, but most of all we are now completely isolated from the world. Nothing can be delivered, either by land, sea, or air; people cannot work in our factories. If it goes on like this, the population is going to be starving within a few weeks. Obviously, the other danger is that the republic could be occupied even within a day. We are already in a situation in which, for example, I am unable to establish contact with the Army; and I have no idea what their plans are. I only know that military consignments are arriving day by day, that the military manages to obtain anything it needs, and that nothing else can be talked about but the war. I often have the feeling that the Sarajevo government could be declared an enemy and could be attacked any time.

[Mate] In this situation, is there a need for European peacekeeping forces?

[Cengic] By all means. War is going on all around Bosnia-Hercegovina, and if this spreads to us it will have catastrophic consequences, for several nationalities live here together. The parties of the different nationalities all have different views as to how should the conflict be solved in Yugoslavia. The Serb parties would like, for example, Krajina to be separated from Bosnia and Croatia. However, the Croatian parties would like to annex the areas inhabited by Croats. And we Muslims would consider the best solution to be the establishment of a federal state in today's Yugoslavia within which the borders would remain as state borders. Unfortunately, nobody wants to talk about these kinds of ideas today. Only violence prevails here. This is why I consider it very important that Western European armed troops should come to Yugoslavia.

Presidency Declares 'Current Mobilization' Illegal

LD2009005891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2127 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—All unilateral proclamations about the formation of the so-called autonomous regions in Bosnia-Hercegovina are rejected as illegal. Initiatives of this kind can only be considered through the system's legal procedures.

This was concluded at today's session of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which was discussing the political and security situation and the question of economic blockades in the Republic stemming from the war and conflicts. A public statement was released tonight on this matter.

The current mobilization, the republican Presidency's conclusion states, is not legal because it has the character neither of a military exercise nor of a test of combat preparedness. This is why the Presidency demands an end to the mobilization and the demobilization of those reservists who have been mobilized in such a way. In this way Bosnia-Hercegovina can facilitate the calming of the existing conflicts.

The Presidency has set in motion its initiative to convene a session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, and it suggests to the president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly to consult, in the course of preparations for the session, the presidents of the deputy clubs of all the parties represented in the parliament.

At that session the question of the political and security situation in the Republic should be discussed, as well as the various platforms for Bosnia-Hercegovina's status and the makeup of relations within the future Yugoslav community.

Dr. Nikola Koljevic and Biljana Plavsic failed to agree to this opinion, as they maintain that all these problems should be resolved as soon as possible under the aegis of political parties. [passage omitted]

Mostar Units Mobilized; City Official Annuls Order

LD1909151891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Mostar, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—At the request of the Higher Military Command, the command of the Konak garrison in Mostar has mobilized combat units 3000 and 3001 and called up all reservists in Mostar and Capljina to report to their assigned points with full combat gear.

The Municipal Secretariat for National Defense of Mostar municipality reacted immediately by announcing on Mostar Radio that reservists are not obliged to respond to the call-up, since the way in which military authorities carried out the mobilization was irregular. He said that the mobilization decision was in contravention of regulations of the Bosnia-Hercegovina government and the relevant Defense Ministry and that the Mostar National Defense Secretariat was not informed about it either.

The majority of seats in the Mostar municipal Asembly are held by the Croatian Democratic Community [Hrvatska Demokratska Zajednica].

Sibenik Hit by Air Raid; Dalmatia Blacked Out

LD1909125691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo [dateline incomplete as received]—Sarajevo Radio sources claim that Sibenik has suffered considerable damage in the air raids carried out by Yugoslav People's Army. Biograd na Moru was also exposed to strong shelling. The whole of Dalmatia is blacked out [zamracena] and air raid sirens are sounding in Split, Sarajevo Radio reports.

Military Columns Moving From East Hercegovina

AU2009144591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Bosko Santic report form Mostar]

[Text] Large columns of civilian and military vehicles set off from eastern Hercegovina toward Mostar this morning. Trucks and [words indistinct] transporting active Army troops and reservists, which was said to be a war formation unit, passed through Bileca and Stolac and stopped in the village of Lokve. It is still not known whether they will continue toward Capljina or Mostar. Another column has arrived from the direction of Nevesinje and stopped just before Mostar. According to Ivica Lucic, head of the Mostar Security Services Center, the convoy's objective is to protect Mostar military airfield.

A session of the Communal National Defense Headquarters attended by military and communal officials is under way here. According to reports received from Stolac and Capljina, the movement of military columns has caused unrest among the population and barricades have been set up on the bridge near Capljina in order to prevent the vehicles from entering the town.

The situation regarding the column that has arrived in Mostar is completely different. A military police officer protecting the convoy says there have been no incidents along the way from Nevesinje and that there is no cause for concern.

Muslims Halt Part of Army Column in Visegrad

LD2009145891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Visegrad, 20 Sep (TANJUG)—This morning, in the center of Visegrad, near the access road to the old bridge across the Drina river, a group of Muslim citizens halted—by putting up barricades—three armored carriers, which were moving at the tail of a small column of Army vehicles carrying about 10 soldiers of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA] on their way from Uzice via Visegrad to Ustipraca. After they were blockaded and cordoned off by a large number of citizens, the soldiers and their carriers set off back toward Uzice.

This event stirred up a great deal of anxiety among all the citizens of the Visegrad area. The authorities in Visegrad have not commented on this matter yet.

Croatians in Bosnia Mobilize to Block Advance

LD2009110891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] We have just heard from our reporter in Sarajevo that the Croatian people in Bosnia-Hercegovina have started to mobilize and organize to block the advance on Croatia of columns of Serbian volunteers. Serbian paramilitary formations are advancing from the republics of Montenegro and Serbia. We have learned that on their way they have been plundering shops, primarily in search of alcohol.

Presidency Considers Security, Economic Situation

AU2009091991 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] At its session today, which was chaired by Presidency President Alija Izetbegovic, the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed the political-security situation and the economic blockade in the republic as a consequence of armed clashes.

The Presidency session was attended by Bogic Bogicevic, member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia-Hercegovina, Jure Pelivan, Bosnian Prime Minister, and the ministers of defense and internal affairs.

The Presidency was briefed on the grave economic situation caused by the blockade of railroads, ports, roads, and air routes. The Presidency was also briefed on the danger of the power engineering industry collapsing due to frequent mining of power lines and difficulties in regular transportations of goods.

Discussing the political-security situation, the Presidency concluded:

First, all unilateral acts on the formation of the so-called autonomous regions in Bosnia-Hercegovina are rejected as illegal. Initiatives of this kind can only be considered through the system's legal procedures and institutions.

Second, the current mobilization is not legal because it has the character of neither a military exercise nor of a test of combat readiness. This is why the Presidency demands an end to the mobilization and the demobilization of those conscripts who have been mobilized in such a way. In this way Bosnia-Hercegovina can contribute toward the pacification of the current conflicts. At the time when a civil war is raging in Yugoslavia, the mobilization, objectively speaking, can only lead toward further escalation of clashes.

Third, the dispatch of the recruits from Bosnia-Hercegovina is halted until an effective cease-fire has been established and consolidated in all zones of confrontation. If the Yugoslav People's Army publicly states that it will not send the soldiers from Bosnia-Hercegovina to the crisis regions, the Presidency would be prepared to reexamine its decision.

Fourth, the Presidency has set in motion its initiative to convene a session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, and it suggests that the president of the Assembly consults, in the course of preparations, the presidents of the deputy clubs of all parties represented in the parliament. At this session the question of the political-security situation in the republic should be discussed, as well as various platforms for Bosnia-Hercegovina's status and the makeup of relations in the future Yugoslav community.

Dr. Nikola Koljevic and Biljana Plavsic failed to agree to this suggestion, as they maintained that all the above-mentioned problems should be resolved as soon as possible under the aegis of political parties.

Fifth, the Presidency demands that the government of Bosnia- Hercegovina stop the sale of social enterprises until further notice and start a procedure of reexamining the contracts that are suspected of having been the subject of irregularities and abuse during the sale of securities. It is necessary for the government to adopt a decision about this within its scope of responsibilities, or to propose an appropriate law to the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Bosnian Communes Set Up Autonomous Regions

AU2009101491 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The community of the communes of Bijeljina, Ugljevik, and Lopare tonight held a closed session in Bijeljina at which it formed the Autonomous Region of Northwest Bosnia as an inseparable part of the federal state of Federal Yugoslavia and an integral part of the federal unit of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The communique issued from this session states that the territory of the autonomous region comprises the communes of Bijeljina, Ugljevik, Lopare, and the communes, townships, and places of the surrounding area that subsequently join the region. The communique states that this primarily refers to parts of the neighboring communes of Brcko, Zvornik, Tuzla, Kalesija, and Srebrenik.

The Assembly of the Autonomous Region of Northwest Bosnia will adopt a constitution of the autonomous region within 30 days and then other acts. The federal laws will be applied on the territory of the region, as well as the acts of Bosnia-Hercegovina that are not in contradiction with the federal laws and the acts of the region. The autonomous region envisages special measures in the event the constitutional-legal status of Bosnia-Hercegovina changes.

The communique issued from today's session of the Community of the Communes of Bijeljina, Ugljevik, and Lopare stresses that reasons for forming the Autonomous Region of Northwest Bosnia are the changed political circumstances, the sluggishness in the economic development of the extremely rich region, and the cultural-historic and other specific features of this region.

Bosnia Says Romanija Independence Move 'Illegitimate'

LD1909174191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 19 (TANJUG)—The government of Bosnia-Hercegovina today described the decision on the founding of the so-called Serbian Autonomous Region (SAR) of Romanija, in the eastern part of the republic, as illegitimate and legally invalid.

It also assessed that the creation of the so-called SAR Romanija was not the choice either of the Serbian people in the three municipalities which proclaimed it.

This is the third identical assessment of the Bosnia-Hercegovina government on the founding of so-called Serbian autonomous regions in the central Yugoslav republic, whose population of 4.5 million is made up predominantly of Moslems (42 percent), Serbs (32 percent) and Croats (17 percent).

The government's first two assessments related to the so-called SAR Bosanska Krajina and SAR Hercegovina, in northern Bosnia and eastern Hercegovina respectively.

Republican premier Jure Pelivan described such activities as "secessionist."

Deputy premier Muhamed Cengic warned that the republic faced a pre-war state or a state of war and requested that, in the conditions when illegal decisions on the forming of "Serbian regions" are being made, the government protect the Moslem people in those areas.

Cengic pointed out that the republic's economy has collapsed and that traffic links have been cut and proposed that the government discuss the possibility of its resignation in talks with the republican Presidency.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina government supported the document on an end of the armed conflicts, signed two days ago in the Montenegrin coastal resort of Igalo.

At the same time, it most sharply condemned the armed attack on Wednesday on a Yugoslav People's Army convoy near Posusje in western Hercegovina in which one army officer was killed and a soldier wounded.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina government requested that competent state organs conduct a speedy and thorough investigation into the attack.

Leader of Bosnian Serbs on Regionalization Issue

AU2009104491 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said at a news conference today that the regionalization of Bosnia-Hercegovina is the reaction of the Serbian people to what Haris Silajdzic, foreign minister of Bosnia-Hercegovina, is promoting in The Hague.

Answering the question whether regionalization represented unilateral acts, Karadzic said that Yugoslavia was brought into the current situation with unilateral acts and that the Serbian people will not watch other peoples' games with crossed hands. According to Karadzic, regionalization is an answer with which the Serbian people strive for a Bosnia-Hercegovina as a federal unit in a federal Yugoslavia.

Karadzic told journalists today that the Serbian Democratic Party is preparing a special statement with which it will calm Serbs and Muslims. According to him, regionalization is not changing anything, and no nation will be in danger because it is a minority in the communities of communes that are being set up in a democratic way.

Radovan Karadzic said that the basis of the Yugoslav dispute is the conflict between Serbs and Croats, but that there were no reasons for a war in Bosnia-Hercegovina. [passage indistinct]

SDA Accuses SDS of 'Regionalizing'

LD2009033291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1514 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo, September 18 (TANJUG)—The Party of Democratic Action (SDA) in the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today accused the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) of regionalizing and departing from the agreement made before the coalition took over power.

Authority in Bosnia-Hercegovina is divided among national parties of Muslims (SDA), Serbs (SDS) and Croats (HDZ)—the Croatian Democratic Union.

SDA Vice-President Muhamed Cengic underscored at today's press conference in Sarajevo that regionalizing, or the creation of Serbian autonomous areas in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 'prevented the activity of the republican government and at the same time was an attack on joint rule in Bosnia-Hercegovina.'

Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina make up for 32 percent of the population and have so far proclaimed three autonomous areas in the region.

Cengic is of the view that the SDS should decide if this is party policy or if it is the arbitrary behaviour of the people living in those areas.

Cengic underscored that the SDA would review and establish its behaviour in places with a majority Muslim population, because, as he said, 'the Muslim population in the new Serbian autonomous areas is endangered.'

SDS Wants Talks, Not Foreign Troops

LD1909152991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—The dramatic reaction of the Netherlands foreign minister in his capacity as chairman of the EC Council of Ministers—that European peacekeeping troops should be sent to Yugoslavia—could have unpredictable consequences and trigger a dangerous confrontation. This was said today at a news conference of the Serbian Democratic Party [SDS] for Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The SDS maintains that the only sensible solution, to which there is no alternative, is to continue with negotiations and the peace process without interference by any foreign troops. The success of Lord Carrington's Igalo mission and obligations taken on by the leaders of Serbia, Croatia, and the Yugoslav People's Army provide encouragement and a fresh impetus for The Hague talks, which must be conducted without ultimatums or attempts to impose unilateral solutions, the Bosnia-Hercegovina SDS states.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina SDS believes there are still prospects for those nations and national minorities that so wish to create a new state community that would satisfy aspirations toward autonomy of the individual parts of Yugoslavia where the process is already under way.

According to SDS President Radovan Karadzic, regionalization in Bosnia-Hercegovina is no longer a controversial issue. His party and the Party of Democratic Action will soon issue a joint statement designed to pacify Serbs and Muslims and reassure the population that the creation of [autonomous] regions will usurp no one's rights or freedoms. According to Karadzic, work is still to be done on formulating the level of decision-making by the regions, their powers, and their relationship with the state; in other words, what type of regions they should be and with how much power.

Asked if the regionalization was carried out by unilateral acts, Karadzic said the Bosnia-Hercegovina Government

was violating the law and passing unilateral bills by preventing municipalities from associating as guaranteed under their constitution.

Attention was drawn today to the emergence of a "Croatian Liberation Movement" in Sarajevo, which, it was said, had condemned two SDS members to death.

Criticism was also voiced of the media and Sarajevo TV, which in their present form and structure provided good opportunity for dominance of one group over another and mostly to the detriment of Serbs.

Macedonia

Kljusev Reports Request for Conscripts' Return

LD1909204691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Skopje, 19 Sep (TANJUG)—"The government of the Republic of Macedonia has appraoched the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] General Staff and the command of the Third Army District with the request to be given correct information about the number of conscripts from Macedonia who are doing their military service outside the republic. The Macedonian Government also requested that, as stipulated in the standpoints of the national defense council of Macedonia adopted at the last session of the Macedonian Assembly, they be allowed to return to complete their military service in Macedonia." This is what Macedonian Premier Nikola Kljusev said when he addressed a group of parents who this morning came to the Macedonian Assembly demanding that their sons be brought back from the trouble spots in Yugoslavia where they were transferred on 14 September.

The parents were told that, in its letter to the YPA General Staff, the Macedonian Government drew attention to the extreme dissatisfaction among the parents and to possible adverse consequences. At the same time, an urgent meeting was requested with representatives of the Third Army District and the YPA General Staff to discuss the return of the conscripts. The letter stresses that the Macedonian Government's request is in line with the Igalo cease-fire agreement, which was signed by, among others, Army General Veljko Kadijevic.